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APOLLONIUS RHODIUS





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taken away if we assume with Ritschl that Eratosthenes resigned his office some years before his death, which allows us to put the birth of Apollonius at about 280, and would solve other difficulties. For instance, if the Librarians were buried within the precincts, it would account for the burial of Apollonius next to Callimachus—Eratosthenes being still alive. However that may be, it is rather arbitrary to take away the “bibliothecariate” of Apollonius, which is clearly asserted by Suidas, on account of chronological calculations which are themselves uncertain. Moreover, it is more probable that the words following “some say” in the second “life” are a remnant of the original life than a conjectural addition, because the first “life” is evidently incomplete, nothing being said about the end of Apollonius’ career.

The principal event in his life, so far as we know, was the quarrel with his master Callimachus, which was most probably the cause of his condemnation at Alexandria and departure to Rhodes. This quarrel appears to have arisen from differences of literary aims and taste, but, as literary differences often do, degenerated into the bitterest personal strife. There are references to the quarrel in the writings of both. Callimachus attacks Apollonius in the

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ventional and commonplace epithets and phrases peculiar to epic poetry. Callimachus was in accordance with the spirit of the age when he proclaimed "a great book" to be "a great evil," and sought to confine poetical activity within the narrowest limits both of subject and space. Theocritus agreed with him, both in principle and practice. The chief characteristics of Alexandrianism are well summarized by Professor Robinson Ellis as follows: "Precision in form and metre, refinement in diction, a learning often degenerating into pedantry and obscurity, a resolute avoidance of everything commonplace in subject, sentiment or allusion." These traits are more prominent in Callimachus than in Apollonius, but they are certainly to be seen in the latter. He seems to have written the *Argonautica* out of bravado, to show that he could write an epic poem. But the influence of the age was too strong. Instead of the unity of an Epic we have merely a series of episodes, and it is the great beauty and power of one of these episodes that gives the poem its permanent value—the episode of the love of Jason and Medea. This occupies the greater part of the third book. The first and second books are taken up with the history of the voyage to Colchis, while the fourth book describes the return voyage. These portions

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the difficulty was to know what to omit, and much skill is shown in fusing into a tolerably harmonious whole conflicting mythological and historical details. He interweaves with his narrative local legends and the founding of cities, accounts of strange customs, descriptions of works of art, such as that of Ganymede and Eros playing with knucklebones,¹ but prosaically calls himself back to the point from these pleasing digressions by such an expression as "but this world take me too far from my song." His business is the straightforward tale and nothing else. The astonishing geography of the fourth book reminds us of the interest of the age in that subject, stimulated no doubt by the researches of Eratosthenes and others.

The language is that of the conventional epic. Apollonius seems to have carefully studied Homeric glosses, and gives many examples of isolated uses, but his choice of words is by no means limited to Homer. He freely avails himself of Alexandrian words and late uses of Homeric words. Among his contemporaries Apollonius suffers from a comparison with Theocritus, who was a little his senior, but he was much admired by Roman writers who derived inspiration from the great classical writers of Greece by way of Alexandria. In fact Alexandria was a

¹ iii. 117-124.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Two editions of the *Argonautica* were published by Apollonius. Of these we have only the second. The Scholia preserve a few passages of the first edition, from which the second seems to have differed only slightly. The old opinion that our MSS. preserve any traces of the first edition has long been given up. The principal MSS. are the following:—

The Laurentian, also called the Medicean, XXXII. 9, of the early eleventh century, the excellent MS. at Florence which contains Sophocles, Aeschylus and Apollonius Rhodius. This is far the best authority for the text (here denoted by L).

The Gothaerbytannus of the thirteenth century, which closely agrees with another Laurentian, XXXII. 16, of the same date (here denoted by G and L² respectively).

There were in the early eleventh century two types of text, the first being best known to us by L, the second by G and L² and the corrections made in L. Quotations in the *Mythologeum Magnum* agree with the second type and show that this is as old as the fifth century. Besides these there are, of inferior MSS., four Vatican and five Parisian which are occasionally useful. Most of them have Scholia; the best Scholia are those of L.

The principal editions are:—

Florence, 1490, 4to. This is the *editio princeps*, by Lazarus, based on L, with Scholia, a very rare book.

Venice, 1521, 8vo. The Aldine, by Fraenckus Asulanus, with Scholia.

Paris, 1541, 8vo, based on the Parisian MSS.

Genoa, 1574, 4to, by Stephanus, with Scholia.

Leyden, 1641, 2 vols., 8vo, by J. Hözelius, with a Latin version.

Oxford, 1777, 2 vols., 4to, by J. Shaw, with a Latin version.

Strassburg, 1780, 8vo and 4to, by R. F. P. Bruck.

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Rome, 1701-1704, 2 vols., 4to, by Flangini, with an Italian translation.

Leipzig, 1707, 8vo, by Ch. D. Beck, with a Latin version. A second volume, to contain the Scholia and a commentary, was never published.

Leipzig, 1810-1813, 2 vols., 8vo. A second edition of Brunck by G. H. Schäfer, with the Florentino and Parisian Scholia, the latter printed for the first time.

Leipzig, 1828, 8vo, by A. Wellauer, with the Scholia, both Florentine and Parisian.

Paris, 1841, 4to, by P. S. Lebas, with a Latin version. In the Didot series.

Leipzig, 1852, 8vo, by R. Merkel, "ad ead. MS. Laurentianum." The Timber Text.

Leipzig, 1854, 2 vols., 8vo, by R. Merkel. The second volume contains Merkel's prolegomena and the Scholia to L, edited by H. Keil.

Oxford, 1900, 8vo, by R. C. Scobie. In the "Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Oxoniensis" series.

The text of the present edition is, with a few exceptions, that of the Oxford edition prepared by me for the Delegates of the Clarendon Press, whom I hereby thank for their permission to use it.

The English translations of Apollonius are as follows:—

By R. B. Greeno, by F. Dawkes, both 1780; by W. Preston, 1803. None of these are of value. There is a prose translation by E. P. Coleridge in the Bohn Series. The most recent and also the best is a verse translation by Mr. A. S. Way, 1901, in "The Temple Classics."

I may also mention the excellent translation in French by Prof. H. de La Ville de Mirmont of the University of Bordeaux, 1892.

Upon Alexandrian literature in general Count's *Histoire des écrivains alexandrins sous les trois premiers Ptolémées*, 1882, may be recommended. Steinhöfel's *Geschichte der Griechischen Literatur in der Alexandrinerei*, 2 vols., 1901, is a perfect storehouse of facts and authorities, but more adapted for reference than for general reading. Morris' *Life and Death of Justin* is a poem that in many passages singularly resembles Apollonius in its pessimistic tone and spirit.



SUMMARY OF BOOK I

INVOCATION of Phœbus and cause of the expedition (1-22).—Catalogue of the Argonauts (23-33).—March of the heroes to the port: farewell of Jason and Alcimede (334-305).—Preparations for departure and launching of Argo: sacrifice to Apollo: prediction of Idmon (306-447).—The festival, incidence of Idas, song of Orpheus and departure (448-558).—Voyage along the coast of Thessaly and across to Lemnos (559-608).—Recent history of Lemnos and stay of the Argonauts there: farewell of Jason and Hypsipyle (609-909).—Voyage from Lemnos by Samothrace to the Propontis: reception by the Doliones of Cyzicus (910-988).—Fight against the Giants: departure and return of the Argonauts to Cyzicus: sacrifice to Ilaea on Mt. Lindymon (989-1152).—Arrival among the Mysians: rape of Hylas, which is announced to Hercules (1153-1260).—While Hercules and Polyphemus search for Hylas they are left behind (1261-1328).—The fate of Hercules and Polyphemus: arrival of Argo among the Bebrycians (1329-1363).

ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ ΡΟΔΙΟΥ
ΑΡΓΟΝΑΤΤΙΚΩΝ

Α

Ἄρχομενος σέο, Φοῖβε, παλαιγενέων κλέπτι φωτῶν
μυησομάτ, οἱ Πόντοι κατὰ στόμα καὶ διὰ πέτρας
Κυανέας βασιλῆρος ἐφημοσύνη Πελίασ
χρύσειον μετὰ κώδας ἐύξυγον ἥλασταν Ἀργά.

Τοίχη γάρ Πελίης φάτιν ἔκλινεν, ὃν μὲν ἀπίσσω
μοῦρα μένει στυγερή, τοῦδ' ἀνέρος, δυτεῖν' θεοτό¹⁰
δημόθεν οἰοπέδειλον, ὑπ' ἐνυεσύγισι δαρμῆμα.
δηρὸν δ' οὐ μετέπειτ' ἔτεδην² κατὰ βάξιν Ἱέρων
χειμερίοιο ρίεθρα κιῶν διὰ ποσσὸν Ἀναύρου
ἄλλο μὲν ἔξεσάντειν ὑπ' ἀλόσ, ἄλλο δ' ἐπερθεν
καλλιπεν αἴθι πέδηλον ἐνισχόμενον προχοῇσιν.
Ἑκετο δ' ἐτ Πελίην αὐτοσχέδιν ἀντιβολίσων
εἰλαπίνητ, ἢν πατρὶ Ποσειδάνῳ καὶ ἄλλοις
ῥέζε θεοῖς, Ἡρῆς δὲ Πελαστύθος οὐκ ἀλέργικεν.
αλγα δὲ τόνη³ ἐσιδὼν ἐφράσσατο, καὶ οἱ ἀεθλοι
ἐντυε υπετύλητης πολυκηθέος, δόφρ⁴ ἐν τάντῳ
ἥν καὶ ἀλλοδαποῖσι μετ' ἀνδράσις υπτον ὄλεσσε.

¹ μετέπειτ' ἔτεδην Μαρκελ: μετέπειτα τέλη ΛΙ.

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THE ARGONAUTICA

BOOK I

BEGINNING with thee, O Phœbus, I will recount
the famous deeds of men of old, who, at the behest
of King Pelias, down through the mouth of Pontus
and between the Cynocean rocks, sped well-benched
Argo in quest of the golden fleece.

Such was the oracle that Pelias heard, that a
fatal doom awaited him—to be slain at the
prompting of the man whom he should see coming
forth from the people with but one sandal. And no
long time after, in accordance with that true report,
Jason crossed the stream of wintry Amanus on foot,
and saved one sandal from the mire, but the other
he left in the depths held back by the flood. And
straightway he came to Pelias to share the banquet
which the king was offering to his father Poseidon
and the rest of the gods, though he paid no honour
to Pelasgian Hera. Quickly the king saw him and
pondered, and devised for him the toil of a troublous
voyage, in order that on the sea or among strangers
he might lose his home-return.

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Λίσων Ἀλκιμέδην Φυλακηῆα· τῆς μιν ἀνάγει
προσύνη καὶ κῆδος ἐνεργιαθῆναι ὅμιλφι.

Οὐδὲ Φεραῖς Ἀδμυητος ἐνρήνεσσιν ἀνάσσων
μίμεν εἰπὸ σκοπιῆν δρεος Χαλκεδονίοιο.

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Οὐδὲ Ἀλόκη μιμνον πολυλίθιοι Ἐρμείαο
νίες εὖ δεδαώτε δόλους, Ἐρυτος καὶ Ἐχίων,
τοῖσι δὲ ἐπὶ τρίτatos γνωτὸς κιε νισσομένοισιν
Λιθαλίδης· καὶ τὸν μὲν ἐπ' Ἀμφρυσσοῦ ρόῆσιν
Μυρμιδόνος κούρη Φθιὰς τέκεν Εὔπολέμεια·
τὸ δὲ αὐτὸν ἔκρεγάτην Μεγετήδος Ἀντιανείρης.

"Ηλυθε δὲ αφειὴν προλιπῶν Γυρτῶνα Κόρωνος
Καινεῖδης, ἑσθλὸς μέν, ἐοῦ δὲ οὐ πατρὸς ἀμεινων.
Καινέα γάρ ζωὸν περ ἔτι κλείουσιν ἀοιδοὶ
Κενταύροισιν ὀλέσθαι, δτε σφέας οἷος ἀπ' ἄλλων 60
ηλασ' αριστήων οἱ δὲ ἔμπαλιν ὄρμηθέντες
οὔτε μιν ἀγκλίναι προτέρω σθένον, οὔτε δαΐξαι·
ἄλλ' ἄρρηκτος ἄκαμπτος ἐδύσετο νειόθε γαῖης,
θειάμενος στιβαρῆσι καταγδην ἀλάτησιν.

"Ηλυθε δὲ αὐτὸς Τίταρήσιος, δὲ περὶ πάντων
Λητοῖσις ἐδίδαξε θεοπροπίας οἰωνῶν·
ἥδε καὶ Εύρυδημας Κτιμένου πάις ἄγχι δὲ λίμνης
Συνιάδος Κτιμένην Δολοπηῆδα ναιετίασκεν.

Καὶ μὴν Ἀκτωρ νία Μενοίτιον ἐξ Ὁπερετος
ώρσεν, ἀριστήσσι σὺν ἀνδράσιν δῆρα νέοιτο.

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Βῆπετο δὲ Εύρυτίων τε καὶ ἀλκήεις Ἐριβώτης,
νίες ὁ μὲν Τελέοντος, ὁ δὲ Ἰρον Ἀκτορίδαο·
ἥτοι ὁ μὲν Τελέοντος ἐνκλειῆς Ἐριβώτης,
Ἴρον δὲ Εύρυτίων. σὺν καὶ τρίτος ἡεν Ὁιλεύς,
ἴξοχος ἡνορέην καὶ ἐπαΐξαι μετόπισθεν
εὖ δεδαώς δήσισιν; δτε κλίνωσι φίλαγγας.

Αὐτάρ ἀπ' Εύβοιής Κάνθος κιε, τόν φα Κάνηθος
πέμπτεν Ἀβαντιάδης λεληημένον οὐ μὲν ἐμελλεν

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θεοπιλαν, ἐσθλὸς μὲν ὄρινόμενον προδαῖναι
κῦμ' ἀλλες εὐρείης, ἐσθλὸς δὲ ἀνέροισι θυέλλας
καὶ πλόουν ἡελίφ τε καὶ ἀστέρι τεκμιήρασθαι.
αὐτὴ μιν Ἄριστοντις ἀριστήσαν ἐς δμηλον
ἀρσεν 'Αθηναῖη, μετὰ δὲ ἡλιυθευ ἐλδομένοισιν. 110
αὐτὴ γὰρ καὶ σῆς θοῖην κάμπε· σὺν δέ οἱ 'Ἄργος
τεῦξεν Ἀρεοπορίδης κενῆς ὑποθημοσύνησιν.
τῷ καὶ πατάνω προφερεστάτῃ ἐπλετο ὑηῶν,
δεσπαζ ἵπτειρεσιν ἐπειρήσαντα θαλαΐσσης.

Φηλας δὲ αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τοῖσιν 'Ἄραιθυρέηθεν ἴκανεν,
ἴνθ' ἀφνειδες ἔναις Διειρύνσιο ἔκητε,
πατρὸς ἑοῦ, πτυγῆσιν ἐφέστιος 'Ἄσωπαδο.

'Ἄργοθεν αὖ Ταλαδὸς καὶ 'Άρχειος, υἱὸς Βίαντος,
ἥλιυθον ἰφθιμός τε Λεωδοκος, οὐδὲ τέκε Πυρώ
Νηληρίς τῇδε δέην ἐμόγητε βαρεῖαν 120
Διολίδης σταθμοῖσιν ἐν Ἰφέκλαιο Μελάμπουν.

Οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδὲ βίην κρατερόφρονος 'Ηρακλήος
πενθόμεθ' Αἰσονίδας λελαιομένου ἀθερίξας.
ἄλλ' ἐπειδει βάξιν ἀγειρομένους ἡρώων,
νεῖον ἀπ' 'Αρκαδίης Λυρκίουν¹ 'Ἄργος ἀμείψας
τὴν ὁδόν, φέρε κάπεριον, δις δὲ βίησσην
φέρβετο λαμπεῖης. 'Ιερυμπίνθιον ἀμι μέγα τύφος,
τὸν μὲν ἐν πρώτησι Μυκηναίων ἀγορῆσιν
δεσμοῖσι ἐλλόμενον μεγάλους ἀπεθήκατο νότων.
αὐτὸς δὲ φέρεται παρὲς νόου Βίντυσθησος 130
ἀρμήθη· σὺν καὶ οἱ 'Τλας κίεν, ἐσθλὸς ὀπάνω,
πρωθήθησο, μέν τε φορεῖς φύλακός τε βίοιο.

Τῷ δὲ ἐπὶ δῆ θείοιο κίεν Δαναοῖσι γενέθλη,
Ναύπλιος. ἢ γάρ ἔην Κλιτενῆς Ναυβολίδας
Ναύπλιος αὖ Λέρνου· Λέρνου γε μὲν ἕρμεν ἔστα

¹ λαρκανον εσθαλιν : λαρκην MSS.

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK I

Lernus we know was the son of Proetus son of Nauplius; and once Anymone daughter of Danus, wedded to Poseidon, bare Nauplius, who surpassed all men in naval skill.

Idmon came last of all them that dwelt at Argos, for though he had learnt his own fate by augury, he came, that the people might not grudge him fair renown. He was not in truth the son of Abas, but Leto's sun himself begat him to be numbered among the illustrious Aeolids; and himself taught him the art of prophecy—to pay heed to birds and to observe the signs of the burning sacrifice.

Moreover Aetolian Leda sent from Sparta strong Polydences and Castor, skilled to guide swift-footed steeds; these her dearly-loved sons she bare at one birth in the house of Tyndareus; nor did she forbid their departure; for she had thoughts worthy of the bride of Zeus.

The sons of Aphareus, Lynceus and proud Idas, came from Arene, both exulting in their great strength; and Lynceus too excelled in keenest sight, if the report is true that that hero could easily direct his sight even beneath the earth.

And with them Neleian Periclymenus set out to come, eldest of all the sons of godlike Neleus who were born at Pylos; Poseidon had given him boundless strength and granted him that whatever shape he should crave during the fight, that he should take in the stress of battle.

Moresover from Areolis came Amphidamas and Cepheus, who inhabited Tegen and the allotment of Aphidas, two sons of Aleus; and Aeneus followed them as the third, whom his father Lycurgus sent, the

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γηράσκοντ' Ἀλεὸν λύπτει· ἀμ πόλειν δέ φρα κομίζοι,
παιᾶν δὲ ἐὸν σφετέροισι καστυμήτοισιν ὑπαστοει.
Βῆ δὲ ὁ μῆτρα Μαιναλίτης ἄρκτου βέρος, ἀμφίτορόν τε
δεξιερῆ πάλλων πέλεκιν μέγαν. ἔντει γάρ οἱ
πατροπάτωρ Ἀλεὸς μεχάτῃ ἐνέκρυψε καλαῖ,
αἱ κλέι παῖς ἔτι καὶ τὸν ἐρῆτόν τοις θεοῖσιν.

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Βῆ δὲ καὶ Λέγεινος, διὸ δὴ φέτις Ἡελίοιο
ἔμμεναι· Ἡελίοισι δὲ σύ ἀνδράσσων ἐμβασίλευεν,
διλθροῦ κυδεῶν μέγα δὲ ἵστο Κολχίδα γαῖαν
αὐτὸν τὸν λίμνην ἴδειν σημάντορα Κόλχουν.

Δαστέρειος δὲ καὶ Ἀμφίων Ὄπερασίου νίες
Πελλήνης ἀφίκαντο· Ἀχαιΐδος, ἡν πατές Πελλῆς
πατροπάτωρ ἐπόλεισσον ἐπ' ὑφρόστιν λέγεινοι.

Ταίναρον αὖτ' ἐπὶ τοῖσι λεπάνῳ Εὔφημος ἴκανεν,
τὸν δὲ Ποσειδίωνι ποδοκηρέστατον δίλλων
Εὐρώπη Τιτανίο μεγασθενέος τέκε κούρη.
κείνος ἀνὴρ καὶ πάντοις ἐπὶ γλαυκοῖο θέσσαν
οἴδματος, οὐδὲ θούντες βάπτειν πόδας, ἀλλ' ὅσον
δικροῖς

ἴχνεσι τεγγύμενος διερῆ πεφόρητο κελεύθῳ.

Καὶ δὲ δίλλω δύο παῖδες Ποσειδίωνος ἴκουντο·
ὅτοι ὁ μὲν πτολεμόρος ἀγανοῦ Μιλήτου
νοσφισθεὶς Ἐργάνος, ὁ δὲ Ἰμβραστῆς ἔδος· Ηρῆς,
Παρθενίου, Ἀγκαίος ὑπέρβοιος· ἵστορε δὲ ἀμφω
ἴμρεν ναυτιλῆρε, ήδ' ἄρεος εὐχετέωντο.

Οἰνεῖνος δὲ ἐπὶ τοῖσιν ἀφορμηθεὶς Καλυδώνος
όλκησις Μελέαγρος ἀνῆλυθε, λαοκόσων τε,
λαοκόσων Οἰνήσος ἀδελφεός, οὐ μὲν ἦτε γε
μητέρος· ἀλλά ἐθῆσσα γυνὴ τέκε· τὸν μὲν ἄρε
Οἰνεὺς

ἥδη γηραλέον κοσμήτορα παιδὸς ἴαλλεν·
ἄδ' ἔτι κουρίζων περιθαρσέα δίνεν ὄμιλον

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK I

brother older than both. But he was left in the city to care for Aleus now growing old, while he gave his son to join his brothers. Aeneas went clad in the skin of a Macnallan bear, and wielding in his right hand a huge two-edged battleaxe. For his armour his grandsire had hidden in the house's innermost recess, to see if he might by some means still stay his departure.

There came also Angelas, whom some declared to be the son of Helios; he reigned over the Eleans, glorying in his wealth; and greatly he desired to behold the Colchian land and Aeetes himself the ruler of the Colchians.

Asterius and Amphion, sons of Hyperasius, came from Achaeum Pellene, which once Pelles their grandsire founded on the brows of Aegialus.

After them from Taenarus came Euphemus whom, most swift-footed of men, Europe, daughter of mighty Tityos, bare to Poseidon. He was wont to skim the swell of the grey sea, and wetted not his swift feet, but just dipping the tips of his toes was borne on the watery path.

Yea, and two other sons of Poseidon came; one Erginus, who left the citadel of glorious Miletus, the other proud Aeneas, who left Parthenie, the seat of Imbrasion Hera; both boasted their skill in seacraft and in war.

After them from Calydon came the son of Oeneus, strong Meleagrus, and Laocoön—Laocoön the brother of Oeneus, though not by the same mother, for a serving-woman bare him; him, now growing old, Oeneus sent to guard his son: thus Meleagrus, still a youth, entered the bold band of heroes. No other

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ἱριόων. τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ ὑπέρτερον ἄλλον δίσ.
νόσφιν γ' Ἡρακλῆς, ἐπελθέμεν, εἰ κ' ἔτε μαῖνον
αὖθι μένων λυκάβαντα μετετράψῃ λίτωλοῖσιν.
καὶ μήν οἱ μύτραιοι αὐτῇ ὁδόν, ἐν μὲρ ἀκοντι,
εἴ δὲ καὶ ἐν σταδίῳ δεδαημένοις ἀντιφέροσθαι,
Φεστιάδης Ἰφικλος ἐφωμάρτησε κιντι.

Σὺν δὲ Πυλαιμόντος Λέρνου πάμι¹ Πλευρίοιο,
Λέρνου ἐπίκλησιν, γνοεῖν γε μὲν Ἐφαίστοιο·
τούνεκ' ἔπι πόδα σιφλός· ἀτὰρ δέμας οὐ κέ τις ἔτλη
ἡνορέην τὸ ὄνοσσασθαι, ὃ καὶ μεταρθρίμος ἡει
πάσιν ἀριστήσσειν, Ἰήσουν κύδος δέξιον.

'Εκ δ' ἄρα Φωκήων κίνη Ἰφιτος Ὀρυντίδαο
Ναυβόλου ἐνγεγαῶς· ξεῖνος δέ οἱ ἔσκε πάροιθεν,
ἡμος ἐθῆ Πιθάρε θεοπροπίας ἔρεείνων
μνωτιλίης τόθι γάρ μην ἐστι ὑπέδεκτο δόμοστιν.

Ζήτης αὖ Κάλαπη τε Βορήιοις οἰστις ἀκοντο,
οὗτος ποτ' Ἐρεχθίης Βορέη τέκεν Ὄμρείθυτα
ἐσχατιῷ Θρήκης δισχειμέρου· ἔνθ' ἄρα τήνυς
Θρηκίκιος Βορέης ἀνερείψατο Κεκροπίνθυτον
Πλευσσοῦ προπάροιθε χορῷ ἔνι διενένονταν,
καὶ μιν ἀγων ἀκιθεν, Σαρπηδονίην δῆτι πέτρινη
κλειονταν, ποταμοῖο παρὰ βόον Ἐργίνοιο,
λυγαλούς ἐδάμασσε περὶ νεφέσσοις καλύψας.
τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἀεροτάποισι ποδῶν ἐκάτερθεν ἀρέμινάς
σείον ἀπορομένω πτέρυγας, μέγα θάμβος ἰδέσθαι,
χρυσείαις φολίδεσσι διαυγέας· ἀμφὶ δὲ νάτοις
κρύατος ἐξ ὑπάτοιο καὶ αὐχένος ἐνθα καὶ ἔνθα
κυάνοις, δονέοντο μετὰ πνωμῆσιν ἔβειρας.

(Οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδὲ αὐτοῖο πάμις μενέαινεν "λικραστός
ιφθίμου Πλευρίος δόρους ἐν πατρὸς ἔησι"

¹ ίστι οι.

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had come superior to him, I ween, except Heracles, if for one year more he had tarried and been nurtured among the Aetolians. Yea, and his uncle, well skilled to fight whether with the javelin or hand to hand, Iphiclus son of Thestius, bare him company on his way.

With him came Palaeemonius, son of Olenian Lernus, of Lernus by repute, but his birth was from Hephaestus; and so he was crippled in his feet, but his bodily frame and his valour no one would dare to scorn. Wherefore he was numbered among all the chiefs, winning fame for Jason.

From the Phocians came Iphitus sprung from Naubolus son of Ornytus; once he had been his host when Jason went to Pytho to ask for a response concerning his voyage; for there he welcomed him in his own halls.

Next came Zetes and Calais, sons of Boreas, whom once Oreithyia, daughter of Erechtheus, bare to Boreas on the verge of wintry Thrace; thither it was that Thracian Boreas snatched her away from Cecropia as she was whirling in the dance, hard by Ilissus' stream. And, carrying her far off, to the spot that men called the rock of Sarpedon, near the river Erginus, he wrapped her in dark clouds and forced her to his will. There they were making their dusky wings quiver upon their ankles on both sides as they rose, a great wonder to behold, wings that gleamed with golden scales: and round their backs from the top of the head and neck, hither and thither, their dark tresses were being shaken by the wind.

No, nor had Acastus son of mighty Pelias himself any will to stay behind in the palace of his brave sire,

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μιμενίζειν, "Δρυος τε θεᾶς ἵποεργήδα" Λαθίμην·
όλλα' ἄρτα καὶ τὰ μέλλον ἐνικριθῆναι ὄμιλφ.

Τόσσοι ἄρ' ἀσσονίδῃ συμμήσταρετ ἡγερέθοντο.
τοὺς μὲν ἀριστῆς Μινύας περινηγετάουτες
κίκλησκον μᾶλλα πάντας, ἐπεὶ Μινύαο θυματρῶν
οἱ πλεῖστοι καὶ ἀριστοὶ ἀφ' αἰματος εὐχετόωντα
ἔμμεναι· ὡς δὲ καὶ αὐτὸν Ἰάσονα γείνατο μίγτηρ
Ἀλειμέδη, Κλυμένη Μινυῆδος ἐκογεγαῖται.

Λάτταρ ἐπεὶ διώσσοιν ἐπαρτέα πάντ' ἐτέτυκτο,
ὅσσα περ ἐντύνονται ἐπαρτίες ἔνδοθι γῆς,
εὗτ' ἀν ἄγγι χρέος δυνόρας ὑπελό ἀλλα ναυτὶ λλεοθαί,
δὴ τότε ἴσαι μετὰ νῆα δὶς δοτεον, ἔνθα περ ἀκταὶ
κλείονται Παγγοστὶ Μαργίτιδες ἀμφὶ δὲ λαῶν
πληρῶν σπερχομένων¹ ἀμυνεῖς θέουν· οἱ δὲ φαεινοὶ
λοτέρες δις μεφέεσσι μετέπρεπον· ὁδὲ δὲ ἐκαστος 240
ἔντεκτεν εἰσορόντων σὸν τεύχοσιν ἰδοσσαντας

'Ζεῦς ἄντα, τὶς Πελέαο μόδος; πόθι τόσσον διμέλον
ἥρωων γαῖης Παναχαιίδος ἔκτεθι βάλλει;
αὐτῆμάρε κε δύρουν διλοφοὶ πυρὶ δημάσειαν
Λάγγεων, ὅτε μή σφιν ἀκάνθα δέρος ἐτρυναλίξῃ.
όλλα' οὐ φυκτὰ κέλευθα, πόνος δὲ ἀπρηκτος ἰοῦσιν.'

"Ως φάστην ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα κατὰ πτόλιν· αἱ δὲ
γυναικεῖς
πολλὰ μὲν ἀθανάτοισιν ἐταιθέρα χεῖρας ἀειρον,
εὐχόμεναι μόστοιο τέλος θυμηῆδετ ὄπλοσσας.
όλληγ δὲ εἰς ἐτέρημη διλοφύρετο δακρυγχέοντα· 250

'Δειλὴ Ἀλειμέδη, καὶ σοὶ κακὸν διψέ περ ἔμπητη
ἡλυθεν, οὐδὲ ἐτέλεσσας ἐπ' ἀγλαῖῃ βιότοιο.

¹ σπερχομένων Νελικό : σπερχομένων MSS.

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of life. Aeson too, ill-fated man! Surely better had it been for him, if he were lying beneath the earth, enveloped in his shroud, still unconscious of bitter toils. Would that the dark wave, when the maiden Helle perished, had overwhelmed Phrixus too with the ruin; but the dire portent even sent forth a human voice, that it might cause to Alcimede sorrows and countless pains hereafter."

Thus the women spake at the departure of the heroes. And now many thralls, men and women, were gathered together, and his mother, smitten with grief for Jason. And a bitter pang seized every woman's heart; and with them groaned the father in baleful old age, lying on his bed, closely wrapped round. But the hero straightway soothed their pain, encouraging them, and bade the thralls take up his weapons for war; and they in silence with downcast looks took them up. And even as the mother had thrown her arms about her son, so she clung, weeping without stint, as a maiden all alone weeps, falling fondly on the neck of her heavy nurse, a maid who has now no others to care for her, but she drags on a weary life under a stepmother, who maltreats her continually with ever fresh insults, and as she weeps, her heart within her is bound fast with misery, nor can she sob forth all the groans that struggle for utterance; so without stint wept Alcimede straining her son in her arms, and in her yearning grief spake as follows:

"Would that on that day when, wretched woman that I am, I heard King Pelias proclaim his evil behest, I had straightway given up my life and forgotten my cares, so that thou thyself, my son, with

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τέκνον ἐμίστη· τὸ γάρ οἶνον ἔπι τοιποδύ εἴλοδωρ
 ἐκ σέθεν, ἀλλα δὲ πάντα πάλαι φρεπτήρια πέσσω.
 γῦν γε μὲν ἡ τὸ πάροιδεν Ἀχαιαδέσσιν ἀγγῆτή
 ὅμως ὅπως κενεῖσι λελείψομαι ἐν μεγάροισι,
 τοιο πόθῳ μινύθουσα δυσάμμορος, φὰ τοπλῆν
 ἀγρλαΐην καὶ κῦδος ἔχον πάρος, φὰ ἐπι μαύνῳ
 μέτριην πρώτον ἔλυτα καὶ βοτατον. ἔξοχα γάρ
 μοι

Εἰλαίθυνα θεὶς πολέος ἀμέγηρε τόκοια.

Ἄλλοι δὲ μοι ἐμῆταις ἄτης· τὸ μὲν οὖδ' ὅστον, οὐδὲ ἐν ὀνείρῳ 280
 ὕστερον, εἰ Φρίξος ἐμοὶ κακὸν ἔσσεται ἀλέξεις.

Ὄντες στενάχουσα κινύρετο ταῖς δὲ γυναικεῖς
 ἀμφίπολοι γονασκού ἐπισταθόν· αὐτῷρο ὁ τάρπη
 μειλαχίοις ἐπέσσοις παρηγορέων προσθεῖτεν.

Μή μοι λευγαλέας ἐνιβάλλεο, μῆτερ, ἀντας
 ὃδε λίην, ἐπεὶ οὐ μὲν ἀρητύσεις κακότητος
 δύερυσιν, ἀλλ' ἐπι κεν καὶ ἐπ' ἀλγεστιν ἀλγος ἄροτο.
 πήματα γάρ τ' ἀδειγλα θεὶς θυητοῖσιν μέμουσιν,
 τῶν μοῖραν κατὰ θυμὸν ἀντιέρυσσαν περ ἔμπητης
 τλιῆσι φέρειν· θάρσει δὲ συνημοσύνησιν ἀθήνης, 300
 οὐδὲ θεοπροπίοισιν, ἐπεὶ μάλα δεξιὰ Φοῖβος
 σχρη, ἀτάρ μετέπειτά γ' ἀριστήσιν ἐπαρωγγή.
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν γῦν αὐθὶ μετ' ἀμφιπόλοισιν ἐκηλος
 μάμνε δόμοις, μηδὲ δρυις ἀεικέλητη πέλει μηδὲ
 κεῖσε δ' ὀμαρτήσουσιν ἔται δρινές τε κιόντι.

Ἡ, καὶ ὁ μὲν προτέρωστε δόμων ἔξωρτο νέεσθαι.
 οἷος δέ ἐκ νησοῦ θυάθεος εἰσιν Ἀπόλλων
 Δῆλους ἀν' ἵγαθέην, τὴν Κλάρον, ἢ δῆτε Πισθά,
 ἢ Διονίην εὑρεῖσαν, ἐπὶ Ξάνθοιν φοῦσιν,
 τοῖος ἀνὰ πληθὺν δῆμουν κλεν· ὥρτο δέ παντὴ
 πεκλομένων ἀμυνθεις. τῷ δὲ ξύμεβλητο γεραιτῇ 310

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thine own hands, mightest have buried me ; for that was the only wish left me still to be fulfilled by thee, all the other rewards for thy nurture have I long enjoyed. Now I, once so admired among Achaean women, shall be left behind like a bondwoman in my empty halls, pining away, ill-fated one, for love of thee, thee on whose account I had aforetime so much splendour and renown, my only son for whom I loosed my virgin zone first and last. For to me beyond others the goddess Eileithyia grudged abundant offspring. Alas for my folly ! Not once, not even in my dreams did I forebode this, that the flight of Phrixus would bring me woe."

Thus with moaning she wept, and her handmaids, standing by, lamented ; but Jason spake gently to her with comforting words :

" Do not, I pray thee, mother, store up bitter sorrows overmuch, for thou wilt not redeem me from evil by tears, but wilt still add grief to grief. For unseen are the woes that the gods mete out to mortals ; be strong to endure thy share of them though with grief in thy heart ; take courage from the promises of Athem, and from the answers of the gods (for very favourable oracles has Phoebus given), and then from the help of the chieftains. But do thou remain here, quiet among thy handmaids, and be not a bird of ill omen to the ship ; and thither my classmates and thralls will follow me."

He spake, and started forth to leave the house. And as Apollo goes forth from some fragrant shrine to divine Delos or Claros or Pytho or to broad Lycia near the stream of Xanthus, in such beauty moved Jason through the throng of people ; and a cry arose as they shouted together. And there met him aged

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Iphias, priestess of Artemis guardian of the city, and kissed his right hand, but she had not strength to say a word, for all her eagerness, as the crowd rushed on, but she was left there by the wayside, as the old are left by the young, and he passed on and was gone afar.

Now when he had left the well-built streets of the city, he came to the bench of Pagasse, where his comrades greeted him as they stayed together near the ship Argo. And he stood at the entering in, and they were gathered to meet him. And they perceived Aeas and Argus coming from the city, and they marvelled when they saw them hastening with all speed, despite the will of Pelias. The one, Argus, son of Arestor, had cast round his shoulders the hide of a bull reaching to his feet, with the black hair upon it, the other, a fair mantle of double fold, which his sister Peleopeia had given him. Still Jason forebore from asking them about each point but bade all be seated for an assembly. And there, upon the folded sails and the mast as it lay on the ground, they all took their seats in order. And among them with goodwill spake Aeas's son :

"All the equipment that a ship needs—for all is in due order—lies ready for our departure. Therefore we will make no long delay in our sailing for these things' sake, when the breezes bat blow fair. But, friends,—for common to all is our return to Hellas hereafter, and common to all is our path to the land of Aeetes—now therefore with ungrudging heart choose the bravest to be our leader, who shall

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όρχαμον ίμελων,¹ ὃ κεν τὰ ἔκαστα μέλοιστο,
νείκεα συνθεσίας τε μετὰ ξένουσι βαλέσθαι.

240

"Ως φάτο πάπτημαν δὲ νεοὶ Θρασύν 'Ηρακλῆα
ήμενον ἐν μέσσοισιν μεγάλη ἐπάντες ἀντῆ
σημαίνουν ἐπέτελλον ὁ δ' αὐτόθεν, ξύθα περ ιῆστο,
δεξιτερήν διὰ χείρα τανόσσωτο φάσησέν τε"

"Μήτις ἔμοι τόδε κῦδος ὄπαζέτω. οὐ γάρ ἔγωγε
πεισομαι· ὥστε καὶ ἄλλον ἀναστήσεσθαι ἔργον.
αὐτὸν, δτοις ξυνάγειρε, καὶ ὑρχεύσοις ὅμιδοιο."

"Η φα μέγα φρονέων, ἐπὶ δ' ἕνεσιν, ὡς ἐκέλευνεν
'Ηρακλῆης· ἀνὰ δ' αὐτὸς ἀρήιος ὄρυντ² 'Ιάσων
γηθόσσυνον, καὶ τοῖα λελαιομένοις ἀγγέρευεν"

330

"Εἰ μὲν δῆ μοι κῦδος ἐπιτρωπᾶτε μέλεσθαι,
μηκέτι³ ἔπειθε, ὡς καὶ πρίν, ἔρητύοιτο κέλευθα.
οὐτο γε μὲν ιδόη Φοῖβον ἀρεσσόμενοι θυέεσσιν
ζαΐτ⁴ ἐντυπώμεσθα παρασχεδύν. ὅφρα δ' ίωσιν
διμόνες ἔμοι σταθμῶν σημείωτορες, οἵσι μέρητεν
δεῦρο βόπει ἀγέλιγθεν ἐν ορίνανταις ἐλάσσαι,
τόφρα κε τῇ ἔρυσαιμεν ἔσω ἀλότ, ὅπλα δὲ πάντα⁵
ἐνθέμενοι ποπάλιπχθε κατὰ κληρίδας ἔρετρά.
τείως δ' αὖ καὶ βωμὸν ἐπάκτιον 'Εμβασίοιο
θείομεν 'Λπόδλωνος, ὁ μοι χρέων ὑπέδεκτο
σημανέειν δεῖξειν τε πόρους ἀλότ, εἴ κε θυηλαῖς
οὖ ἔθεν ἔξαρχομαι ὀεθλεύσων βασιλῆι."

300

"Η φα, καὶ εἰς ἔργον πρώτος τράπεζ· οἱ δ'
ἔπανέσταν
πειθόμενοι· ἀπὸ δ' εἶματ⁶ ἴπτήτριμα ηγήσσαντο
λείρι ἐπὶ πλαταμῶν, τὸν οὐκ ἐπέβαλλε βάλασσα
κύμασι, χειρερίη δὲ πάλαι ἀποέκλυσεν δλητη.

¹ Έμείνει ουσιο Βατίκαν, θίσσα Πατίσσαν : ὄρεσιν Ι.Ο.

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be careful for everything, to take upon him our quarrels and covenants with strangers."

Thus he spake; and the young heroes turned their eyes towards bold Heracles sitting in their midst, and with one shout they all enjoined upon him to be their leader; but he, from the place where he sat, stretched forth his right hand and said:

"Let no one offer this honour to me. For I will not consent, and I will forbid any other to stand up. Let the hero who brought us together, himself be the leader of the host."

Thus he spake with high thoughts, and they assented, as Heracles bade; and warlike Jason himself rose up, glad at heart, and thus addressed the eager throng:

"If ye entrust your glory to my care, no longer as before let our path be hindered. Now at last let us propitiate Phoebus with sacrifice and straightway prepare a feast. And until my thralls come, the overseers of my steading, whose care it is to choose out oxen from the herd and drive them hither, we will drag down the ship to the sea, and do ye place all the tickling within, and draw lots for the benches for rowing. Meantime let us build upon the bench an altar to Apollo-Euboeus¹ who by an oracle promised to point out and show me the paths of the sea, if by sacrifice to him I should begin my venture for King Pelias."

He spake, and was the first to turn to the work, and they stood up in obedience to him; and they heaped their garments, one upon the other, on a smooth stone, which the sea did not strike with its waves, but the stormy surge had cleansed it long before.

¹ i.e. God of embuscation.

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σκαλμοῖς δ' ἄμφις ἔρετρῳ κατήρτυον· ἐν δέ οἱ ἴστην
λαίφει τ' εὐποίητα καὶ ἀρμαλίῃν ἐθάλοντο.

Λίτταρ ἐπεὶ τὰ ἑκαστα περιφραδέως ἀλέγυμνα,
κληρόδας μὲν πρώτα πάλῳ διεμοιρήσαντο,
ἄνδρ' ἐντυναμένος δοὺς μίαν· ἐκ δ' ἄρα μέσσην
ὕρεον Ἡρακλῖην καὶ ἡρώων ἀτέρ ἀλλῶν
Λυκαιών, Τεγέης δε φα πτολεύθρον ἔνπιεν.
τοῖς μέσσην οἴοιστεν ἀπὸ κληρίδα ληποντο
αὐτῶν, οὐτὶ πάλῳ· ἐπὶ δ' ἔστρεπτον αἰνῆσαντες
Τίφυν ἐνοτάρης οἰήσα υηὸς ἔρνοθαι. 400

"Εἰθερ δ' αὖ λίμνηγας ἀλλὸς σχεδὸν ὄχλοιζοντες
νήσουν αὐτόθι βιομένου ἐπάκτιον Ἀπόλλωνος,
Ἀκτίον Ἐρυθρίοις τ' ἐπάνυμον ὅκα δὲ τούτη
φετροῦντες ἀξαλέης στόρεσσαν καθέπερθεν ἀλαΐης.
τέλος δ' αὐτὸς ἀγέλλοθεν ἐπιπροθήκαν ἀγαυτος
βουκέλοι λισσονέδασ θέντος βίθε. τούτος δ' ἔρύσαντο
κουρότεροι ἐπάρων βιωμοῦ σχεβόν, οἱ δ' ἄρ' ἐπειτα
χέρνιβα τ' οὐδοχίτας τε παρέσχεθον. αὐτὰρ
Ἴησον

εὑχέτο κεκλόμενος πατρόμον Ἀπόλλωνα. 410

"Κλῦθι διναξ. Παγασάς τε πόλιν τ' Λισσονέδα
ναίων,

ἡμετέροιο τοκῆος ἐπάνυμον, δε μοι ὑπέστηε
Πινθοὶ χρειομένῳ πίνυσιν καὶ πειραθ' ὄδοιο
σημανέων, αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐπατίοις ἐπλευ ἀέθλων
αὐτὸς νῦν ἄργε ιῆτα σὸν ἀρτεμέεσσιν ἐταύροις
κένετε καὶ παλίνοργον ἐς Ἑλλήδα. σοὶ δ' ἀν
δρίσσω

τόσσων, δσσοι κεν νοστήσομεν, ὥγλαδ ταύρων
ἰρὰ πάλιν βιωμῷ ἐπιθήσομεν ἀλλα δὲ Πινθοῖ,
ἀλλα δ' εἰς Ὁρτυγίην ἀπερείσια δῶρα κομίσσω,
τοῦ δ' ιθι, καὶ τήνδ' ίμεν, Ἐκηθύδε, δέξο θυηλίην. 420

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ἵνα τοι τῆσδε ἐπίβαθρα χίμαιρι προτεθέμεθα ηδὸς
πρωτίστην· λόσταιρι δ', ἀναξ, ἐπ' ἀπῆμον μολρη
πείσματα σὴν διὰ μῆτιν· ἐπιπνεύσει δὲ ἀγήγης
μελιχος, φ' κ' ἐπὶ πόντον ἐλευσόμεθ' εὐδιώωντες.³

"Η, καὶ ἡμὲν εὐχωλῇ προχύντας βάλε. τὰ δὲ ἐπὶ⁴³⁰
βουσὶν

ζυσάσθην, Ἀγκαῖος ὑπέρβιος, Ἡρακλέης τε.
ἳτοι δὲ μὲν ῥοπῶλφ μέσσον κάρη ἄμφι μέτωπα
πλῆξεν, δὲ δὲ ἀθρόος αὖθι πεσόν ἐνερεσατο γαῖῃ.
"Ἀγκαῖος δέ" ἔτεροι κατὰ πλατὺν αὐχένα κόψις
χαλκείφ πελέκει κρατερούς διέκερσε τένοντας
ἡριπες δὲ ἀμφοτέροις περιρρηθῆς κεράσστιν.
τοὺς δέ ἔταροι σφάξαν τε θῶντες, δεῖράν τε θοεῖσι,
κόπτον, δαίτρευόν τε, καὶ ιερὰ μῆλον ἐτίμοντο,
καὶ δέ ἀμυδιε τάχε πάντα καλύψαντες πύκα δημητρί⁴⁴⁰
καῖσιν ἐπὶ σχίζυσιν δέ δὲ ἀκριότοντες χέντε λοιβός
Διονύσης, γῆθει δὲ σέλας θηρύμενος "Ιδμαν
πίντοσε λαμπόμενον θυέων ἀπὸ τοῦτο τε λεγούν
πορφυρέας ἐλίκεσσιν ἐναίσιμον ἀίσσουσαν"
αἴγα δέ ἀπηλεγέντε μόνον ἔκφατο Λητοῖσαο.

"Τμῆν μὲν δὴ μοῖρα θεῶν χρειώ τε περῆσσαι
ἐνθάδε κῶας δροῦνταν ἵπειρέσιοι δὲ δὴ μέσσοφ
κεῖσθε τε δεῦρο τέ" ἔσσιν ἀνερχομένοισιν ἀεθλοι.
αὐτὰρ ἐμοὶ θαυμέει στυγερῇ ὑπὸ δαίμονος αἰσηγηθεῖσι
τῷλόθι που πέπρωται ἐπί" "Λασίδος ἱπείροισο.
ἄδε κακοῖς διδαίδεις ἔτι καὶ πάρος οἰωνοῖσιν
πότμον ἐμὸν πάτρηρε ἔξήμουν, δόφρ' ἐπιβαίην
υηός, ἐνκλείη δὲ δόρμοις ἐπιβάντι λίπηται."

"Ως ἀρ' ἔφη κοῦροι δὲ θεοπροπίης μίσουτες
μόστεροι μὲν γῆθησται, ἀχος δέ ἐλεν "Ίδμονος αἰσηγηθεῖσιν

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thee for this ship on our embarkation ; and grant, O King, that with a prosperous weird I may loose the hawsers, relying on thy counsel, and may the breeze blow softly with which we shall sail over the sea in fair weather."

He spake, and with his prayer cast the barley-meal. And they two girded themselves to slay the steers, proud Aeneus and Heracles. The latter with his club smote one steer mid-head on the brow, and falling in a heap on the spot, it sank to the ground ; and Aeneus struck the broad neck of the other with his axe of bronze, and shore through the mighty shrews ; and it fell prone on both its horns. Their comrades quickly severed the victims' throats, and flayed the hides : they sundered the joints and carved the flesh, then cut out the sacred thigh-bones, and covering them all together closely with fat burnt them upon cloven wood. And Aeson's son poured out pure libations, and Idmon rejoiced beholding the flame as it gleamed on every side from the sacrifice, and the smoke of it mounting up with good omen in dark spirit columns ; and quickly he spake outright the will of Leto's son :

" For you it is the will of heaven and destiny that ye shall return here with the fleece ; but meanwhile both going and returning, countless trials await you. But it is my lot, by the hateful decree of a god, to die somewhere afar off on the mainland of Asia. Thus, though I leant my fate from evil omens even before now, I have left my fatherland to embark on the ship, that so after my embarking fair fame may be left me in my house."

Thus he spake ; and the youths hearing the divine utterance rejoiced at their return, but grief seized

ήμος δ' ἡέλιος σταθερὸν παραμείθεται θυμαρ,
αἱ δὲ νέον σκοπέλοισιν ὑποσκιβανταὶ ἀρουραὶ,
δαιδαλὸν κλίνοντος ἵππος ζόφον φελίοιο,
τῆμος ἄρ' ἥδη πάντες ἐπὶ ψαράδαισι βαθεῖαν
φυλλάδα χειράμενοι πολεοῦ πρόπαρ αὐγαλαῖο
κέκλινθ' ἔξειν· παρὰ δὲ σφισι μυρὶς ἔκειτο
εἴβατα, καὶ μέθυ λαρόν, ἀφυσσαμένων προχότσιν
οἰνογύων μετέπειτα δ' ἀμοιβαδίτες ἀλληλοισιν
μιθεῦνθ', οἵ τε πολλὰ νέοι παρὰ δαιτὶ καὶ οἴνῳ
τερπνῶς ἐψιώωνται, ὅτ' ἀστος ὑθρεις ἀπείη.

Ἱνθ' αὖτ' Λίστου θῆται μὲν ἀμέτχανος εἰν ἕοι αὐτῷ
πορφύρεσκεν ἔκαστα κατηφίσαντι ἔοικάς.
τὸν δ' ἄρ' ἴποφρασθεὶς μεγύλῃ ὅπιν μείκεται Τίδας·
Τίδαονίδη, τίγα τίγνος μετὰ φρεσὶ μῆτιν ἔλε-

σεις;

αὖδην δὲ μέσσοισι τεὸν νόσον. ήέ σε δαμνᾶ
τάρβοις ἐπιπλόμενον, τό τ' ἀνάλκιδας ἀνδρας
ἀπέζει;

Ιστοι νῦν δύρι θούρου, δτῷ περιώσιον ἀλλοι
κύνοις ἐν πτολέμοισιν πείρομαι, οἰδέ μὲν διφέλλαι
Ζεὺς τόσον, ὀσσάτιόν περ ἔμψυ δύρι, μή νύ τι πῆμα
λογιγῶν ἔσσεσθαι, μηδὲ ὀκράσαντον ἀεθλού
Τίδεω ἐπιπομένοιο, καὶ εἰ θεὸς ἀντιδροτο.
τούδιν μὲν Ἀρήνηθεν μοσσητῆρα κομίζεται.

Ή, καὶ ἐπισχόμενος πλεῖστον δέπας ἀμφατέρυτσιν
πίνε χαλίκρητον λαρὸν μέθυ δεύετο δ' οἴνῳ
χειλεα, κυάνεαί τε γανειάδες· οἱ δ' ὀμαδηστοί
πάντες ὄμλοι. Τίδων δὲ καὶ ἀμφαδίην πήγάρευστεν·

Δαιμόνες, φρονέετε δλοφύσσα καὶ πάρος αὐτῷ.
ηέ τοι εἰς ἀτην ζωρὸν μέθυ θαρσαλέουν κῆρ
οιδάνεις ἐν στήθεσσι, θεοὺς δ' ἀνέηκεν ἀτιζεῖν;

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them for the fate of Idmon. Now at the hour when the sun passes his noon-tide halt and the plough-hounds are just being shadowed by the rocks, as the sun slopes towards the evening dusk, at that hour all the heroes spread leaves thickly upon the sand and lay down in rows in front of the hoary surf-line; and near them were spread vast stores of viands and sweet wine, which the cupbearers had drawn off in pitchers; afterwards they told tales one to another in turn, such as youths often tell when at the feast and the bowl they take delightful pastime, and insatiable insolence is far away. But here the son of Aeson, all helpless, was brooding over each event in his mind, like one oppressed with thought. And Idas noted him and assailed him with loud voice:

"Son of Aeson, what is this plan thou art turning over in mind. Speak out thy thought in the midst. Does fear come on and master thee, fear, that confounds cowards? Be witness now my impetuous spear, wherewith I win renown beyond all others (nor does Zeus aid me so much as my own spear), that no woe will be fatal, no venture will be unachieved, while Idas follows, even though a god should oppose thee. Such a helper am I that thou bringest from Arene."

He spoke, and holding a brimming goblet in both hands drank off the unmixed sweet wine; and his lips and dark cheeks were drenched with it; and all the heroes clamoured together and Idmon spoke out openly:

"Vain wretch, thou art devising destruction for thyself before the time. Does the pure wine cause thy bold heart to swell in thy breast to thy ruin, and has it set thee on to dishonour the gods? Other

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οί δ', ὡστ' ἦλθεος Φοῖβῳ χαρὸν ἡ ἐν Πυθοῖ
ἡ που ἐν Ὁρτηγίῃ, ἡ ἐφ' ὑδαστὴν Ἰσμηνοῖο
στησάμενοι, φόρμιγγος ἐπεὶ περὶ βωμὸν ὁμαρτῆ
ἔμμελεως κραυπνοῖς πέδον φίσσωσι πόδεσσιν
ῶς οἱ ὑπ' Ὀρφῆς κιθάρῃ πέπληρον ἀρετμοῖς 540
πύντον λέβρον ὕδωρ, ἐπὶ δὲ ρόβια κλύζουστο·
ἀφρῷ δὲ ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα κελαινὴ κύκτειν ἀλμη
δεινὸν μαρμύρουσα ἐρισθενέων μένει ἀνθρώπ.
στριέπτε δὲ ὑπ' ἡλίῳ φλογὴ εἰκελα νηὸς ιούσης
τεύχειν μακρὰ δὲ αἰὲν ἐλευκαίνοντο κέλευθοι,
ἀτραπὸς δὲ χλωεροῖς διειδομένη πέδοιο.

πάντες δὲ οὐρανύθεν λεῦσσον θεοὶ ἤματι κείνῳ
υἷα καὶ ἡμεθέων ἀνδρῶν μένει, οὐ τότε ἄριστοι
πάντοι ἐπιπλεοσκοῦσιν ἢ οὐκροτάτησι δὲ οὐδέποτε·

Πηλεῖδες καρυφῆσιν ἐθύμθεον εἰσορόωσαι 550
ἔργον Ἀθηναῖδης Ἰτανίδος¹ ἥδε καὶ αὐτοὺς
ἥρωας χείρεσσιν ἐπικραδάνοντας ἀρετμά.

αὐτὰρ δὴ ἐξ ὑπάτον δρεος κίσιν ἀγχι θαλάσσης
Χείρων Φιλλυρίδης, πολεῖη δὲπὶ κύματος ἀγῆ
τέργητε πόδας, καὶ πολλὰ βαρεύγ χειρὶ κελεύσων
νόστον ἐπενφήμησεν ἀκηδέα νισσομένοισιν.

σὺν καὶ οἱ παράκοιτις ἐπωλήτιον φορέουσα
Πηλεῖδην Ἀχιλῆα, φύλῳ δειδίσκετο πατρί.

Οἱ δὲ δὴ λιμένος περιηγέα κάλλιπον ἀκτὴν
φροδμοσύνη μάτι τε δαίφρονος Ἀγυράδεο 560
Τίφνοι, δε δὲ ἐν χερσὶν ἐύξοα τεχνηέντως
πηδοῦτες ἀμφιέπεσκ', δέρο ἐμπεδον ἔξιθένοι,
δῆ δὲ τύτε μέγαν ιστὸν ἐνεστήσαντο μεσόδημη,
δῆταν δὲ προτόνοισι, τακυστάμενοι ἐκίέτερθεν,

¹ Ιτανίδης ενθαλ., Ι. ή τη συνετίνα; Τριταρίδης Ο., ίνη
Parisian.

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καὶ δὲ αὐτοῦ λίνα χεῦσιν, ἐπ' ἡλιακάτην ἔργασαντες
 ἐν δὲ λαγὺς πέσεν οὐρος ἐπ' ἵκριδφιν δὲ καλωας
 ξεστῆσιν περόνυμοι διακριδὸν ἀμφιβαλόντες
 Τισαῖην εἴκηλοι ὑπὲρ δολιχὴν θέουν ἄκρην.
 τοῖσι δὲ φορμίζοντες εὐθήμονες μέλπεν ἀοιδῆ
 Οἰνύραιο πάις ιηροσσόσιν εὐπατέρειαν

570

"Αρτεμιν, ή κελνας σκοπίας ἀλὸς ἀμφιέπεσκεν
 ρυορένη καὶ γαῖαν Ἰωλκίδα· τοὺς δὲ βαθεῖης
 ἰχθύες πίσσοντες ὑπερθ' ἀλός, ἀρμυγα παύροις
 ἀπλετοι, ὑγρὰ κέλευθα διασκαλόντες ἐποκτο·
 ὥς δὲ ὅπότε ἀγραῦλοι κατ' Ἰχνα σημαντήρος
 μυρία μῆλοι ἐφέπονται ἀδην κεκορημένα ποίης
 εἰς αὐλιν, ὃ δέ τε εἰσι πάροι σύριγγι λαγεῖρ
 καλὰ μελιζόμενοι νόμιοι μέλοις· δις ἄρα τούγε
 ὠμάργεντο τὴν δὲ αἰὲν ἐπασσύτερος φέρει οὐρος.

Λύτικα δὲ ἡρέη πολυλίμοις αἱ Πελασγῶν
 δύνετο, Πηλιάδας δὲ παρεξήμειβον ἐρίπνιας
 αἰὲν ἐπιπροθέντες ἕδυνε δὲ Σηπιάς ἄκρη,
 φαίνετο δὲ εἰναλλῇ Σκιλαθος, φαίνοντο δὲ ἄπωθεν
 Πειρειαὶ Μέγυνησά δὲ ὑπενδιος ἡπείροιο
 ἄκτῃ καὶ τύρβος Δολοπήμοις· ἐνθ' ἄρα τούγε
 ἐπτέρειοι ἀνέμοιο παλεμπνούγοτιν ἔκελσαν,
 καὶ μιν κυδαιόροντες ὑπὸ κυέφας ἐντομα μῆλων
 κεῖσιν, ὀρειομένητι ἀλὸς οἰδματιν διπλάδα δὲ ἄκταις
 ἴμπιτε ἐλινύεσκον· ἀτὰρ τριτάτῳ προέηκαν
 τῆια, τανυστήμενοι περιώσιοι ὑψόθι λαῖφοι.
 τὴν δὲ ἀκτὴν Ἀφέτας Ἀργοῦς ἔτι κικλήσκουσιν.

580

"Ενθεν δὲ προτέρωσε παρεξέθεος Μελίβοιαν,

590

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taut on each side, and from it they let down the sail when they had hauled it to the top-mast. And a breeze came down piping shrilly; and upon the deck they fastened the ropes separately round the well-polished pins, and ran quietly past the long Tisanian headland. And for them the son of Oenurus touched his lyre and sang in rhythmical song of Artemis, saviour of ships, child of a glorious sire, who lenth in her keeping those peaks by the sea, and the land of Ioleos; and the fishes came darting through the deep sea, great mixed with small, and followed gambolling along the watery paths. And as when in the track of the shepherd, their master, countless sheep follow to the fold that have fed to the full of grass, and he goes before gaily piping a shepherd's strain on his shrill reed; so these fishes followed; and a chasing breeze ever bore the ship onward.

And straightway the misty land of the Pelasgians, rich in cornfields, sank out of sight, and ever-speeding onward they passed the rugged sides of Pelion; and the Sepium headland sunk away, and Scynthus appeared in the sea, and far off appeared Piresiae and the calm shore of Magnesia on the mainland nul the tomb of Dolops; here then in the evening, as the wind blew against them, they put to land, and paying honour to him at nightfall burnt sheep as victims, while the sea was tossed by the swell: and for two days they lingered on the shore, but on the third day they put forth the ship, spreading on high the broad sail. And even now men call that beach Aphete¹ of Argo.

Thence going forward they ran past Meliboea,

¹ i.e. The Starting.

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ἀκτήν τ' αὐγαλδὺν τε δυστήνεμον ἐκπερβάντες.¹
 ήώθεν δ' Ὁμόλην αὐτοσχέδιν εἰσορέωντες
 πόντῳ κεκλιμένην παρεμέτρεον· οὐδὲ ἔτι δηρὸν
 μᾶλλου ὑπὲκ ποταμῷο βαλέν· Ἀρύροιο βέβηρα.
 κείθεν δ' Εὔρυμένας τε πολυκλύστοντες τε φέραγγας
 "Οσσῆς Οὐλύμποιο τ' ἐσέβρακον· αὐτὰρ ἐπειτα
 κλίτεα Παλλήναια, Καναστραίην ὑπὲρ ἀκρην,
 ἥντσαν ἀνυψίοις πνοιῇ ἀνέμοιο θέουντες.

800

ἥρι δὲ νισσορμήνοισιν "Λιθω ἀνέτελλε κολόνη
 Θρηική, ή τόσσον ἀπόπροθι Λῆμνον ἐσύσαν,
 δσσον ἐς ἔνδιον κεν ἔνστολος ὄλεας ἀνέσσας,
 ἀκροτάτῃ κορυφῇ σκιάει, καὶ ἐπάνχρι Μυρόνης.
 τοῖσιν δ' αὐτῆμαρ μὲν ἀει καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφαις οὔρος
 πάγχυν μᾶλλ' ἀκραιῆς, τετύνυστο δὲ λαίφεα σηθε.
 αὐτὰρ μέρ' ἡδίπτοια βολαῖς ἀνέμοιο λιπόντος
 εἰρεσίῃ κραναῖην Σιντήβα λῆμνον ἰκοντο.

"Εινθ' ἀμυδις πᾶς δῆμος ὑπερβασέργοις γυναικῶν
 νηλειῶν δέδμηγτο παροιχομέρφ λιπόβαντι.
 δὴ γάρ κουριδίοις μὲν ἀπηνήμαντα γυναικας
 ἀνέρες ἔχθιραντες, ἔχον δ' ἐπὶ ληιάδεσσιν
 τρηχὸν ἔρον, ἃς αὐτοὶ ἀγίνεον ἀντιπέρηγθεν
 Θρηικίην δηοῦντες· ἐπει τὸ χόλος αἰνὸς δπαζει
 Κύπριδος, οὐνεκά μην γεράσιν ἐπὶ δηρὸν ἀτασσαν.
 ὁ μέλεαι, ζῆλοιδ τ' ἐπιστρυγερῶς ἀπόρητοι.
 οὐκ οὖν σὺν τῆσιν ιδοὺς ἔμραισσαν ἀκοίτας
 ἀρφ' εὐνῆ, πάντες δὲ πρεσει δμοῦ γένος, ὃς κεν ὀπίσσω
 μήτια λευγαλέοιο φύνου τίσεισαν ἀμοιβήν.
 οἳς δ' ἐκ πασέων γεραροῦ περιφείσατο πατρὸς
 "Τψιπύλεια Θάσιτος, δη κατὰ δῆμον ἀνασσεν.

810

¹ ἀπερίλυτα Μεσσεῖο : εἰσοράντες MSS.

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λίγραχι δ' ἐν κοίλῃ μὲν ὑπερθ' ἀλλὰ ἵκε φέρεσθαι,
αἱ κε φύγη· καὶ τὸν μὲν ἐς Οἰνοίην ἔρυσαντο
πρόσθεν, ἀτὰρ Σίκεινόν γε μεθύστερον αὐδηθεῖσαν
νῆσον, ἐπακτήρες, Σικείνου ἄπο, τὸν ἥα Θάσαντι
νηιάδες Οἰνοίη νύμφῃ τέκεν εἰνηθεῖσα.

τῆσι δὲ βουκόλιαι τε βοῶν χάλκειά τε δύνειν
τεύχεα, πυροφόρους τε διατρῆξασθαι ἀρούρας
βητέρον πάσχοιν Ἀθηναίης πέλεν ἔργων,
οἵς αἰδὲ τὸ πάροιθεν ὑμίνεσσον. ἀλλὰ γάρ ξμαγες 630
ἡ θαμάδη πάπταινον ἐπὶ πλατὺν δύμασι πόντον
ζείματι λευγαλέφῳ, ὅπότε Θρίκικες θασίν.

τῷ καὶ ἡτ' ἐγγύθι θήσοντι φρεσσομένην Ίδον 'Δρυώ,
αὐτίκα πασσυθή πυλέων ἔκτοσθε Μυρίνης
δῆμα τεύχεα δύσσαι ἐς πίγμαλὸν προχέσαντο,
Θινίσιν φυσιθόροις θελαις φάν τινα που ικάνειν
Θρήματας· η δ' ἄμα τῆσι Θοσαντιάς 'Τψιπύλοια
δὲν' ἐνὶ τεύχεσσι πατρός. οὐρηγενές δ' ἔχοντο
ἀφθογγούς· τούθι σφιν ἐπὶ δέσις γωρέετο.

Τείνω δ' αὐτὸν ἐκ μηδὸς ἀριστήρες προέηκαν
Λίθαλίδην κίγρυκα θούν, τῷπέρ τε μέλεσθαι
ἄγγελλας καὶ σκῆπτρον ἐπέτρεπον 'Ερμελαο,
σφωτέροισι τοεῖσο, δοι μυῆστιν πάρε πάντων
ἀφθίτον· οὖδ' ἔτι νῦν περ ἀποεγκομένουν Ἀχέροντος
δίνατις ἀπροφάτους ψυχὴν ἐπιδέδρομε λιόθη
ἀλλ' ἦγ' ἔμπεδον αἰὲν ἀμειβομένη μεμόρηται,
ἀλλοθ' ἵποχθονίους θνατόθμοι, ἀλλοτ' ἐς αἴγαδες
ἥσλίσιν ζωοῖσι μετ' ἀνθράσται. ἀλλὰ τί μέθους
Λίθαλίδεω χρειά με διηγεκέως ἀγορεύειν;
ὅς ἥα τόθ' 'Τψιπύλην μειδίξατο δέχθαι ίόντας 650

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Thoas, who was king over the people; and she sent him in a hollow chest to drift over the sea, if haply he should escape. And fishermen dragged him to shore at the island of Oenoe, formerly Oenoe, but afterwards called Steinus from Steinus, whom the water-nymph Oenoe bore to Thoas. Now for all the women to tend kine, to don armour of bronze, and to cleave with the plough-share the wheat-bearing fields, was easier than the works of Athena, with which they were busied aforetime. Yet for all that did they often gaze over the broad sea, in grievous fear against the Thracians' coming. So when they saw Argo being rowed near the island, straightway crowding in multitude from the gates of Myrine and clad in their harness of war, they poured forth to the beach like ravening Thyliades; for they deemed that the Thracians were come; and with them Hypsipyle, daughter of Thoas, donned her father's harness. And they streamed down speechless with dismay; such fear was wasted about them.

Meantime from the ship the clerks had sent Aethalides the swift herald, to whose care they entrusted their messages and the wand of Hermes, his sire, who had granted him a memory of all things, that never grew dim; and not even now, though he has entered the unspeakable whirlpools of Acheron, has forgetfulness swept over his soul, but its fixed doom is to be ever changing its abode; at one time to be numbered among the dwellers beneath the earth, at another to be in the light of the sun among living men. But why need I tell at length tales of Aethalides? He at that time persuaded Hypsipyle to receive the new-comers as the

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ῆματος ἀνομένοιο διὰ κυθήσατο οὐδὲ μὲν τοῖς
πείσματα υῆδε ἔλισσαν ἐπὶ πνοεῖ βορέαο.

Δημητάδες δὲ γυναικες ἀνὰ πτόλεμον ἵζον ἴσθσαι
εἰς ἀγορὴν· αὐτὴ γάρ ἐπέφραδεν Ὁψιπόλεια.
καὶ δέ στε δὴ μᾶλα πᾶσαι ὄμιλαδὸν ἡγερθεῖσαι,
αὐτίκ' ἀρ' ἦγε ἐν τῷτον ἐποτρύνοντος ἀγύρευεν·

“Ω φίλαι, εἰ δὲ ἀργεῖ δὴ μενοεικέα δῶρα πύρωμεν
ἀνδρίσιν, οὐτέ τ' ἔσικεν ἀγεῖν ἐπὶ υῆδες ἔχοντας,
ἵμα, ταῦ μέθυ λαρόν, ἵν' ἐμπεδον ἐκτοθεὶ πύργων
μέμροντεν, μηδὲ ἄμμεν κατὰ χρειὸν μεθέποντες 600
ἀτρεκέως γυνώσαι, κακὴ δὲ ἐπὶ πολλὸν ἵκηται
βάξις ἐπεὶ μέγαν ἔργου ἑρέζαμεν, οὐδέ τι πάμπαν
θυμηθὲς καὶ τοῖσι τούτῃ ἔσσεται, εἰ κε δαιεῖν.
ἡμετέρη μὲν τὸν τοῦτο παρενήμονε μῆτις
ὑμέων δὲ εἴ τις ἀρειον ἔπος μητίσεται ἀλλιγή,
θυρέσθω τοῦ γάρ τε καὶ εἰρεκα δεύρο κάλεσσα.”

Οἱ δέ ἔφη, καὶ θῶκον ἐφέζανε πατρὸς ἑοῖο
λίενοιο αὐτῷ ἐπειτα φίλη τροφὸς δόρτο Πολυεῖδῶ,
γῆρας δὴ ῥίκνοισιν ἐπεσκάζουσα πόδεσσιν,
βιάκτρῳ ἐρειδομένη, παρὶ δὲ μενέαιν ἀγυρεῖνται. 670
τῇ καὶ παρθενικαὶ πίσυρες σχεδὸν ἐδριάσαντο
ἀδρῆτες λευκῆσιν ἐπεχρυσώντοςαι¹ ἐθείραις.
στῇ δὲ ἀρ' ἐν μέσσῃ ἀγορῇ, ἀνὰ δὲ ἔσχεδο δειρῇ
ἥκα μόδιοι κυψοῖο μεταφένον, ὁδέ τ' ἔειπεν·

“Δῶρα μὲν, ὃς αὐτῇ περ ἐφανδάνει Ὁψιπολείη,
πέμπωμεν ξείνοισιν, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἄρειον ὀπίσσεται.
ἄμμι γε μὴν τίς μῆτις ἐπαύρεσθαις βιότοιο
αἱ κεν ἐπιβρίσῃ Θρήξ στρατός, ήτε τις ἄλλος
δυσμενέων, ἀτε πολλὰ μετ' ἀνθράποισι πέλονται;
ῶτ καὶ τὸν δέ διμιλος ἀνώστωτος ἐφικάνει. 850

¹ Ιευχτικανερες Γαπον επι τοις τεττατετ ειδοτοις.

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εἰ δὲ τὸ μὲν μακάρων τις ἀποτρέποι, ἀλλὰ δ'
όπίσσω

μυρία δηιοτῆτος ὑπέρτερα πήματα μίμνει,
εὐτ' ἀν δὴ γεραραὶ μὲν ἀποφθινύθωσι γυναικεῖ,
κουρότεραι δὲ ἄγονοι στυγερὸν ποτὶ γῆρας ἵκησθε.
πῶς τῆμος βάστεσθε θυσάμμοροι; ἢ Βαθελαῖς
αὐτόματοι βίστες ὅμμιν ἐνίζενχθέντες ἀρσόνταις
γειτόνιμον νειοῖσα διειρύσσουσιν ἄροτρον,
καὶ πρόκα τελλομένους ἔτεος στίχυν ἀμήσονται;
ἢ μὲν ἔγαρ, εἰ καὶ μὲ τὰ νῦν ἔτι πεφρικαστίν
Κῆρες, ἐπερχόμενον ποιούσαις εἰς ἔτος ἡδη
γηπάνιαν ἐφέσσεσθαι, κτερέων ἀπὸ μοῖραν ἐλαῦσσαι
αὔτως, ἡ θέμις ἔστι, πάρος κακότητα πεκάσσαι.
ὑπλοτέρησι δὲ πάγχυν τάδε φράξεσθαι ἀναγα.
μῦρο γάρ δὴ παρὰ ποστὸν ἐπιβθολόν ἔστι ἀλεωρή,
εἴ κεν ἐπιτρέψῃτε δόμουν καὶ ληδόν πᾶσαν
ὑμετέρην κείνοιστι καὶ ἀγλαὸν ἄστυ μέλεσθαι.

‘Ως ἔφατ’· δὺ δὲ ἀγορὴ πλῆτο θρόνου. εἴπαδε γάρ
σφιν

μῦθος. ὑπὸρ μετὰ τίμηγε παρποσχεδὸν αὐτὶς ἀνώρτο
‘Τψιπύλη, καὶ τοῖον ὑποβλήδην ἔποι τῆδε·

‘Εἰ μὲν δὴ πάσσοις ἐφαπδάνει δῆδε μενοινῆ, 500
ἡδη κεν μετὰ νῆα καὶ ἀγγολον ὀτρύναται·’

‘Η δα, καὶ Ἰφινόην μετεφάννεεν πάσσον ἁδῦσαν·

‘Ορσο μοι, Ἰφινόη, τοῦδε ἀνέρος αὐτιόσσα,

ἱμέτερόνδες μολέων, δοτεις στόλους ἡγεμοιτεῖνει,

δύρα τι πέ δῆμοιο ἔποις θυμῆρες ἐνισπῶ·

καὶ δὲ αὐτοῖς γαιής τε καὶ ἀστεος, αἵ κ' ἀθέλωσιν,
κύκλεος θαρσαλέως ἐπιβιωνέρεν εύμενέοιτας·’

‘Η, καὶ ἔλυσ’ ἀγορίγην, μετὰ δὲ εἰς ἄρτο
νέεσθαι.

ἄς δὲ καὶ Ἰφινόη Μιεύσας ἴκεθ· οἱ δὲ ἐρέειρον,

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK I

blessed gods should turn this aside yet countless other woes, worse than battle, remain behind, when the aged women die off and ye younger ones, without children, reach hateful old age. How then will ye live, hapless ones? Will your oxen of their own accord yoke themselves for the deep plough-lands and draw the earth-clearing share through the fallow, and forthwith, as the year comes round, reap the harvest? Assuredly, though the fates till now have shunned me in horror, I deem that in the coming year I shall put on the garment of earth, when I have received my meed of burial even so as is right, before the evil days draw near. But I bid you who are younger give good heed to this. For now at your feet a way of escape lies open, if ye trust to the strangers the care of your homes and all your stock and your glorious city."

Thus she spake, and the assembly was filled with clamour. For the word pleased them. And after her straightway Hypsipyle rose up again, and thus spake in reply.

"If this purpose please you all, now will I even send a messenger to the ship."

She spake and addressed Iphinoe close at hand: "Go, Iphinoe, and beg yonder man, whoever it is that leads this army, to come to our land that I may tell him a word that pleases the heart of my people, and bid the men themselves, if they wish, boldly enter the land and the city with friendly intent."

She spake, and dismissed the assembly, and thereafter started to return home. And so Iphinoe came to the Minyae; and they asked with what intent

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

εὗτε Ήδας ὑστοῖσι πατὴρ ἐμὸς ἐμβασίλευεν,
 τηνίκα Θρηικίην, οἵτ' ἀντία ναιετάουσιν,
 δήμου ἀπορυμένοι λαοὶ πέρθεσκον ἐπαύλους
 ἐκ ηῆν, αὐτῆσι δὲ ἀπέρουντα ληίδα κούραις
 δεῦρ' ἄγον οὐλομένης δὲ θεᾶς πορσύνετο μῆτις
 Κύπριδος, ἵτε σφιν θυμοφθόρον ἐμβαλεν ἄτην.
 δὴ γὰρ κουριδίας μὲν ἀπέστυγον, ἐκ δὲ μελάθρων,
 γέ ματήν εἴξαντες, ἀπεσσεύοντο γυναικας
 αὐτὰρ ληιδεσσι δορικτήταις παρίανον,
 σχέτλιοι. ή μὲν δηρὸν ἐτέτλαμεν, εἰ κέ ποτ' αὐτις
 ὁψὲ μεταστρέψωσι νόον τὸ δὲ διπλόν αἰεὶ⁸⁰⁰
 πῆμα κακὸν προύβαινεν. ἀτιμάζοντο δὲ τέκνα
 γυνήσι· ἐνὶ μεγάροις, σκοτίῃ δὲ ἀντέλλε γενέθλιη.
 αὐτως δὲ ἀδρῆτες κούραι,¹ χῆραι τέπλι τῆσιν
 μητέρες ἀμ πτολιεθρον ἀτημελέες ἀλίληντο.
 οὐδὲ πατὴρ ὄλγον περ ἔις ἀληγίη θυγατρός,
 εἰ καὶ ἐν ὁφθαλμοῖσι δαῖζομένην ὄρόφτο
 μητριῆς ὑπὸ χερσὶν ἀτασθάλου· οὐδὲ ἀπὸ μητρὸς
 λώθην, ὡς τὸ πάροιθεν, ἀεικέα παῖδες ἀμνον·
 οὐδὲ κασιγνήτοισι κασιγνήτη μέλε θυμῷ.
 ἀλλ' οἰας κούραι ληίτιδες ἐν τε δόμοισιν
 ἐν τε χοροῖς ἀγορῇ τε καὶ εἰλαπίνησι μέλοντο·⁸²⁰
 εἰσόκε τις θεὸς πίμμιν ὑπέρβιον ἐμβαλε θάρσος,
 ἀψ ἀναερχομένους Θρυκῶν ἀπὸ μηκέτι πύργοις
 δεχθαι, ἵν ἡ φρονέοιεν ἅπερ θέμις, ἵν πῃ ἀλλη
 ανταῖς ληιάδεσσιν ἀφορμηθέντες ἵκοιντο.
 οἱ δὲ ἄρα θεσσάμενοι παίδων γένος, δσσον ἐλειπτο
 ἄρσεν ἀνὰ πτολιεθρον, ἔβαν πάλιν, ἐνθ' ἔτι νῦν περ
 Θρηικίης ἄρσον χιονώδεα ναιετάουσιν.

¹ κτῆραι Reach : τε κτῆραι MSS.

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK I

When my father Thoas reigned over the citizens, then our folk starting from their homes used to plunder from their ships the dwellings of the Thracians who live opposite, and they brought back hither measureless booty and maidens too. But the counsel of the baneful goddess Cypris was working out its accomplishment, who brought upon them soul-destroying infatuation. For they hated their lawful wives, and, yielding to their own mad folly, drove them from their homes; and they took to their beds the captives of their spear, cruel ones. Long in truth we endured it, if haply again, though late, they might change their purpose, but ever the bitter woe grew, twofold. And the lawful children were being dishonoured in their halls, and a bastard race was rising. And thus unmarried maidens and widowed mothers too wandered uncared for through the city; no father heeded his daughter ever so little even though he should see her done to death before his eyes at the hands of an insolent step-dame, nor did sons, as before, defend their mother against unseemly outrage; nor did brothers care at heart for their sister. But in their homes, in the dance, in the assembly and the banquet all their thought was only for their captive maidens; until some god put desperate courage in our hearts no more to receive our lords on their return from Thrace within our towers so that they might either heed the right or might depart and begone elsewhere, they and their captives. So they begged of us all the male children that were left in the city and went back to where even now they dwell on the snowy tilths of Thrace.

APOLLONIUS· RHODIUS

τῶν ὑμεῖς στρωφᾶσθ' ἐπιδήμοι· εἰ δέ κεν αἴθι
ναιετάειν ἔθελοις, καὶ τοι ἄδοι, η τ' ἀν ἐπειτα
πατρὸς ἐμεῖο Θάντος ἔχοις γέρας· οὐδέ τί σ' οἷω
γαῖαν ὀνόσσεοθαι· περὶ γὰρ βαθυλήιος ἄλλων
νῆσων, Αἴγαλη ὅσαι εἰν ἀλλ ναιετάουσιν.

830

ἄλλ' ἄγε νῦν ἐπὶ νῆα κιῶν ἐτάροισιν ἐνίσπει
μύθους ἡμετέρους, μηδὲ ἔκτοι μέμνε πόλησος·

"Ισκεν, ἀμαλδύνουσα φόνου τέλος, οἷον ἐτύχθη
ἀνδράσιν αὐτὰρ ὁ τίγνυε παραβλήδην προσέειπεν·

"Τψιπύλη, μάλα κεν θυμηδέος ἀντιάσαιμεν
χρησμοσύνης, ἦν ἀμμι σέθεν χατέουσιν ὀπάζεις.
εἰμι δὲ ὑπότροπος αὐτις ἀνὰ πτόλειν, εὐτ' ἀν ἔκαστα
ἔξείπω κατὰ κόσμον. ἀνακτορίη δὲ μελέσθω
σοίγ' αὐτῇ καλ νῆσος· ἔγαγε μὲν οὐκ ἀθερίζων
χάζομαι, ἄλλα με λυγροὶ ἐπισπέρχουσιν ἀεθλοι·"

840

"Π, καλ δεξιερῆς χειρὸς θίγεν· αἵψα δὲ ὅπισσω
βῆ β' ἵμεν, ἀμφὶ δὲ τόνυε νεήνιδες ἄλλοθεν ἄλλαι
μυρίαι εἰλίσσοντο κεχαρμέναι, δρφα πυλάων
ἔξέμολεν. μετέπειτα δὲ ἐντροχάλοισιν ἀμάξαις
ἴκτην εἰσαπέβαν, ξεινία πολλὰ φέρουσαι,
μῆθον δὲ τὴν πάντα διηγεκέως ἀγόρευσεν,
τὸν δὲ καλεσσαμένη διεπέφραδεν "Τψιπύλεια·
καὶ δὲ αὐτοὺς ξεινοῦσθαι ἐπὶ σφίτα δώματ' ἄγεσκον
ρηιδίως. Κύπρις γὰρ ἐπὶ γλυκὺν ἵμερον ὥρσεν
"Ηφαίστοιο χάριν πολυμήτιος, δρφα κεν αὐτις
ναιήται μετόπισθεν ἀκήρατος ἀνδράσι Λῆμνος.

850

"Ἐνθ' ο μὲν "Τψιπύλης βασιλήιον ἐς δόμον ὥρτο
Λίσσονιδης· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ὅπη καλ ἔκυρσαν ἔκαστος,
"Ηρακλῆος ἀνευθεν, ὁ γὰρ παρὰ νηὶ λέλειπτο

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK 1

Do ye therefore stay and settle with us ; and shouldst thou desire to dwell here, and this finds favour with thee, assuredly thou shalt have the prerogative of my father Thors ; and I deem that thou wilt not scorn our land at all ; for it is deep-sailed beyond all other islands that lie in the Aegaeann sea. But come now, return to the ship and relate my words to thy comrades, and stay not outside our city."

She spoke, glozing over the murder that had been wrought upon the men ; and Jason addressed her in answer :

" Hypsipyle, very dear to our hearts is the help we shall meet with, which thou grantest to us who need thee. And I will return again to the city when I have told everything in order due. But let the sovereignty of the island be thine ; it is not in scorn I yield it up, but grievous trials urge me on."

He spake, and touched her right hand ; and quickly he turned to go back : and round him the young maids on every side danced in countless numbers in their joy till he passed through the gates. And then they came to the shore in smooth-running wains, bearing with them many gifts, when now he had related from beginning to end the speech which Hypsipyle had spoken when she summoned them ; and the maids readily led the men back to their homes for entertainment. For Cypris stirred in them a sweet desire, for the sake of Hephestus of many counsels, in order that Leinnoe might be again inhabited by men and not be ruined.

Thereupon Aeson's son started to go to the royal home of Hypsipyle ; and the rest went each his way as chance took them, all but Hercules ; for he of his

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

αὐτὸς ἐκῶν παῦρος τε διακρινθέντες ἔταιροι.
αὐτίκα δ' ὦστι χοροῖσι καὶ εἰλαπίνησι γεγιθει
καπνῷ κνισθεντι περίπλεον ἔξοχα δ' ἄλλων
ἀθανάτων¹ Ἡρῆς υἱὰ κλυτὸν ἥδε καὶ αὐτὴν
Κύπριν ἀοιδῆσιν θυέσσοι τε μειδίσσοντο.

ἀμβολίῃ δ' εἰς ἡμαρ ἀεὶ ἔξ ἡματος ἦν
ναυτιλίης δηρὸν δ' ἀν ελένυνον αὖθι μένοντες,
εἴ μη ἀολλίσσοσις ἑτάρους ἀπάνευθε γυναικῶν
Ἡρακλέτης τοῖοσιν ἐνιπτάζων μετέειπεν.

'Δαιμόνιοι, πάτρης ἐμφύλιον αἷμ' ἀποέργει
ἡμέας; ἢ γάμων ἐπιδευέες ἐνθάδ' ἔβημεν
κεῖθεν, διοσσάμενοι πολεύτιδας; αὖθι δ' ἔσαν
ναοντας λιταρήν ἄροτεν Λήμνοιο ταμίσθαι;
οὐ μὰν εὐκλειεῖς γε σὸν ὁθνέησοι γυναικῖν
ἐσσόμεθ' ὡδ' ἐπὶ δηρὸν δελμύνοι· οὐδέ τι κῶας
αὐτόματον δώσει τις ἐλών θεδς εὐξαμένοισιν.
Ἴομεν αὗτις ἔκαστοι ἐπὶ σφέα· τὸν δ' ἐνὶ λέκτροις
Τψιπύλης εἴάτε πανήμερον, εἰσόκε Λήμνον
παιοὺν ἐσανδρώσῃ, μεγάλη τέ ἐ βάξις ἵκηται.'

'Ως νείκεσσεν δυιλον· ἐναντία δ' οὐ νῦ τις ἔτλη
ὅμματ' ἀνασχεθέειν, οὐδὲ προτιμθήσασθαι·
ἄλλ' αὗτως ἀγορῆθεν ἐπαρτίζοντο γέεσθαι
σπερχόμενοι. ταῦτα δέ σφιν ἐπέδραμον, εὐτ' ἐδάησαν.
ὡς δ' ὅτε λείρια καλλι περιβρομέουσι μέλισσαι
πέτρης ἐχύμεναι σιμβληγόδος, ἀμφὶ δὲ λειμῶν
έρσηεις γίνυται, ταῦτα δὲ γλυκὺν ἀλλοτε ἄλλον
καρπὸν ἀμέργουσιν πεποτημέναι· ὡς ἔρα ταίγε
ἐνδυκὲς ἀνέρας ἀμφὶ κινυρόμεναι προχέοντο,
χερσὶ τε καὶ μύθοισιν ἐδεικανόωντο ἔκαστον,

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK I

own will was left behind by the ship and a few chosen comrades with him. And straightway the city rejoiced with dances and banquets, being filled with the steam of sacrifice ; and above all the immortals they propitiated with songs and sacrifices the illustrious son of Hera and Cypris herself. And the sailing was ever delayed from one day to another ; and long would they have lingered there, had not Heracles, gathering together his comrades apart from the women, thus addressed them with reprobative words :

"Wretched men, does the murder of kindred keep us from our native land ? Or is it in want of marriage that we have come hither from thence, in scorn of our countrywomen ? Does it please us to dwell here and plough the rich soil of Lemnos ? No fair renown shall we win by thus tarrying so long with stranger women ; nor will some god seize and give us at our prayer a fleece that moves of itself. Let us then return each to his own : but him leave ye to rest all day long in the embrace of Hypsipyle until he has peopled Lemnos with men-children, and so there come to him great glory."

Thus did he chide the band ; but no one dared to meet his eye or to utter a word in answer. But just as they were in the assembly they made ready their departure in all haste, and the women came running towards them, when they knew their intent. And as when bees hum round fair lilies pouring forth from their hive in the rock, and all around the dewy meadow rejoices, and they gather the sweet fruit, sifting from one to another ; even so the women eagerly poured forth, clustering round the men with loud lament, and greeted each one with bands and

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

εύχόμεναι μακάρεσσιν ἀπίγμονα νέστον ὀπάσσαι.
ὡς δὲ καὶ 'Τψιπύλη ήρήσατο χεῖρας ἐλοῦσα
Λίσουνέω, τὰ δέ οἱ ρέε δάκρυα χίτει λόντος.

'Νίσσεο, καὶ σὲ θεοὶ σὺν ἀπηρέσιν αὐτις ἑταῖροις
χρύσειον βασιλῆι δέρος κομίσειαν ἄγοντα
αὐτως, ὡς ἔθέλεις καὶ τοι φίλον ἵδε δὲ νῆσος
σκῆπτρά τε πατρὸς ἐμεῖο παρέσσεται, τὸν καὶ
δπίσσω

δῆ ποτε νοστίσας ἔθελγε ἄψορρον ἱκέσθαι.
ρηιδίως δὲ ἀνέσι καὶ ἀπείρονα λαὸν ἀγείραις
ἄλλων ἐκ πολίων. ἀλλ' οὐ σύγε τήνδε μενοινὴν
σχήσεις, οὗτ' αὐτὴ προτίθεσσομαι ὥδε τελεῖσθαι.
μυωεο μὴν ἀπεών περ ὅμῶς καὶ νόστιμος ἵδη
'Τψιπύλης· λίπε δὲ ἡμιν ἔπος, τό κεν ἔξανύσαιμι
πρόφρων, ἦν ἄρα δῆ με θεοὶ δώωσι τεκέσθαι.'

'Τὴν δὲ αὐτὴν Λίσουνος νιὸς ἀγαιόμενος προσέειπεν·
'Τψιπύλη, τὰ μὲν οὕτω ἐναλσίμα πάντα γένοιτο
ἐκ μακύρων τύνη δὲ ἐμέθεν πέρι θυμὸν ἀρείων
ἰσχαν, ἐπεὶ πάτρην μοι ἄλις Πελλαο ἔκητι
ναιετδειν· μοῦνόν με θεοὶ λύσειαν δέθλων.
εἰ δὲ οὖ μοι πέπρωται ἐξ Ἑλλάδα γαῖαν ἱκέσθαι
τηλοῦ ἀναπλῶσοντι, σὺ δὲ ἄρσενα παῖδα τέκηαι,
πέμπτε μην ἡβίσσαντα Πελλασγίδος ἐνδον Ἰωλκοῦ
πατρέ τ' ἐμῷ καὶ μητρὶ δίνῃς ἄκος, ἦν ὑρα τούστη
τέτμη ἔτι ζώοντας, ἵν ἄνδιχα τοῦ ἄγακτος
σφοῖσιν πορσύνωνται ἐφέστιοι ἐν μεγάροισιν.'

'Π, καὶ ἔβαιν' ἐπὶ νῆα παροίτατος ὡς δὲ καὶ
ἄλλοι

βαῖνον ἀριστῆς· λάζοντο δὲ χεροῖν ἐρετμὰ
ἐνσχερῷ ἐξόμενοι· πρυμνήσια δὲ σφισιν "Ἄργος
λύσει ὑπὲκ πέτρης ἀλιμυρέος. ἵνθ' ἄρα τοιγε

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK I

voice, praying the blessed gods to grant him a safe return. And so Hypsipyle too prayed, seizing the hands of Aeson's son, and her tears flowed for the loss of her lover:

"Go, and may heaven bring thee back again with thy comrades unharmed, bearing to the king the golden fleece, even as thou wilt and thy heart desireth; and this island and my father's sceptre will be awaiting thee, if on thy return hereafter thou shouldst choose to come hither again; and easily couldst thou gather a countless host of men from other cities. But thou wilt not have this desire, nor do I myself forbode that so it will be. Still remember Hypsipyle when thou art far away and when thou has returned; and leave me some word of bidding, which I will gladly accomplish, if haply heaven shall grant me to be a mother."

And Aeson's son in admiration thus replied: "Hypsipyle, so may all these things prove propitious by the favour of the blessed gods. But do thou hold a nobler thought of me, since by the grace of Pelias it is enough for me to dwell in my native land; may the gods only release me from my toils. But if it is not my destiny to sail afar and return to the land of Hellas, and if then shouldst bear a male child, send him when grown up to Pelasgian Iolcus, to heal the grief of my father and mother if so be that he find them still living, in order that, far away from the king, they may be cared for by their own hearth in their home."

He spake, and mounted the ship first of all; and so the rest of the chiefs followed, and, sitting in order, seized the oars; and Argus loosed for them the lawsters from under the sea-beaten rock. Where-

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

κόπτον ὕδωρ δολιχῆσιν ἐπικρατέως ἀλάτησιν.
ἐσπέριοι δὲ Ὁρφῖος ἐφημοσύνησιν ἔκελσαν
νῆσουν ἐν Ἰλλέκτρῃ Ἀτλαντίδος, δφρα δαίτες
πρρήτους πγανῆσι τελεσφορίησι θέμιστας
σωύτεροι κρυόεσσαν ὑπερ ἄλα ναυτίλλοιντο.
τῶν μὲν ἔτ' οὐ προτέρῳ μυθήσομαι· ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτῇ
νῆσος ὅμως κεχάροιτο καὶ οἱ λάχον δργα κείνα
δαίμονες ἔνναέται, τὰ μὲν οὐ θέμις ἀμμιν ἀείδειν.

Κεῖθεν δὲ εἰρετὴ Μέλανος διὰ βένθεα πόντου
ἴέμενοι τῇ μὲν Θρηκῶν χθόνα, τῇ δὲ περαίην
Ἴμβρον ἔχον καθύπερθε· τέον γε μὲν ἡελίοιο
δυομέρου Χερόνησον ἐπὶ προύχουσαν ἵκουτο.
ἔνθα σφιν λαιψηρὸς ἄη νότος, ίστια δὲ οὔρφ
στησύμενοι κούρης Ἀθαμαντίδος αἰπὰ ῥέεθρα
εἰσέβαλον πέλαγος δὲ τὸ μὲν καθύπερθε λέλειπτο
ἵηρι, τὸ δὲ ἐννύχιοι ᾿Ροιτειάδος ἔνδοθεν ἄκτῆς
μέτρεον, Ἰδαίην ἐπὶ δεξιὰν γαῖαν ἔχοντες.
Δαρδανίην δὲ λιπόντες ἐπιπροσέβαλλον Ἀβύδῳ,
Περκώτην δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ καὶ Ἀβαρνίδος ἡμαθίεσσαν
ἡιόνα ζαθέην τε παρήμειθον Πιτίνειαν.
καὶ δὴ τούγ' ἐπὶ νυκτὶ διάνδιχα μῆδος ιούσης
δίνη πορφύροντα δειγνυσαν Ἐλλήσποντον.

Ἐστι δὲ τις αἰπεῖα Προποντίδος ἔνδοθι: νῆσος
τυτθὸν ἀπὸ Φρυγίης πολυληήσου ἡπεροιο
εἰς ἄλα κεκλιμένη, δσσον τὸ ἐπιμύρεται ίσθμὸς
χέρσωφ ἐπιπριηής καταειμένος. ἐν δέ οἱ ἀκταῖ
ἀμφίδυμοι, κείνται δὲ ὑπὲρ ἕδατος Λισήποιο·
“Ἄρκτων μιν καλέουσιν δρος περιγαιετάοντες”

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

καὶ τὸ μὲν ὑβρισταῖ τε καὶ ἄγριοι εὐναλουσιν
 Γηγενέες, μέγη θαῦμα περικτιόνεσσιν ἰδέσθαι·
 ἐξ γάρ ἐκάστῳ χείρες ὑπέρβιοι ἡερέθονται,
 αἱ μὲν ἀπὸ στιβαρῶν ὥμων δύο, ταὶ δ' ὑπένερθεν
 τέσσαρες αἰνοτάτησιν ἐπὶ πλέυρῃς ἀραριῖαι.
 ἴσθμὸν δ' αὐτὸν τε Δολίονες ἀμφενέμοντο
 ἀνέρες· ἐν δ' ἡρῷ Αἰνῆιος νιδὸς ἀναστεν
 Κύζικος, ὃν κούρη δίου τέκεν Εὔσώροιο
 Λινήτη. τοὺς δ' οὕτι καὶ ἔκπαγλοι περ ἔοντες
 Γηγενέες σίνοντο, Ποσειδάωνος ἀρωγῇ· 950
 τοῦ γάρ ἔσαν τὰ πρῶτα Δολίονες ἐκγεγαῶτες.
 ἐνθ' Ἀργὸν προύτυψεν ἐπειγομένη ἀνέμοισιν
 Θρηικοῖς, Καλὸς δὲ λιμὴν ὑπέδεκτο θέουσαν.
 κεῖσε καὶ εὐναλῆς ὀλίγον λίθον ἐκλύσαντες
 Τίφνος ἐπιεσίσιν ὑπὸ κρήνη ἐλπόντο,
 κρήνη ὑπ' Ἀρτακίγ· ἔτερον δὲ ἐλον, δοτις ἄρηρει,
 βριθύν· ἀτὰρ κεῖνον γε θεοπροπίαις Ἐκάτοιο
 Νηλεῖδαι μετόπισθεν Ἰάσονες ἰδρύσαντο
 ἱερόν, ἡ θέμις ἦν, Ἰησούνης ἐν Ἀθήνης. 960

Τοὺς δ' ἄμυδις φιλότητι Δολίονες ἦδε καὶ αὐτὸς
 Κύζικος ἀντίσαντες ὅτε στόλον ἦδε γενέθλην
 ἐκλυνον, οἵτινες εἶεν, ἐυξέινως ἀρέσαντο,
 καὶ σφεας εἰρεσίγ πέπιθον προτέρωσε κιόντας
 ἀστεος ἐν λιμένι πρυμνήσια νηδὸς ἀνάψαι.
 ἐνθ' οὐγ' Ἐκβασίφ βωμὸν θέσαν Ἀπόλλωνι
 εἰσύμενοι παρὰ θίνα, θυηπολίης τ' ἐμέλοντο.
 δῶκεν δ' αὐτὸς ἀναξ λαρὸν μέθυν δευομένοισιν
 μῆλάν θ' ὄμου· δὴ γάρ οἱ ἔην φάτις, εὗτ' ἀν ἵκωντας
 ἀνδρῶν ἡρώων θεῖος στόλος, αὐτίκα τόνυε
 μείλιχον ἀντιίαν, μηδὲ πτολέμοιο μέλεσθαι.

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK I

And insolent and fierce men dwell there, Earthborn, a great marvel to the neighbours to behold; for each one has six mighty hands to lift up, two from his sturdy shoulders, and four below, fitting close to his terrible sides. And about the isthmus and the plain the Doliones had their dwelling, and over them Cyzicus son of Aeneus was king, whom Aenete the daughter of goodly Eusorus bare. But these men the Earthborn monsters, fearful though they were, in nowise harred, owing to the protection of Poseidon; for from him had the Doliones first sprung. Thither Argo pressed on, driven by the winds of Thrace, and the Fair haven received her as she sped. There they cast away their small anchor-stone by the advice of Tiphys and left it beneath a fountain, the fountain of Artacie; and they took another meet for their purpose, a heavy one; but the first, according to the oracle of the Far-Darter, the Ionians, sons of Neleus, in after days laid to be a sacred stone, as was right, in the temple of Jasonian Athena.

Now the Doliones and Cyzicus himself all came together to meet them with friendliness, and when they knew of the quest and their lineage welcomed them with hospitality, and persuaded them to row further and to fasten their ship's hawsers at the city harbour. Here they built an altar to Ecbasian¹ Apollo and set it up on the beach, and gave heed to sacrifices. And the king of his own bounty gave them sweet wine and sheep in their need; for he had heard a report that whenever a godlike band of heroes should come, straightway he should meet it with gentle words and should have no thought of

¹ i.e. god of disembarkation.

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK 1

war. As with Jason, the soft down was just blooming on his chin, nor yet had it been his lot to rejoice in children, but still in his palace his wife was untouched by the pangs of child-birth, the daughter of Perseian Merope, fair-haired Cleite, whom lately by priceless gifts he had brought from her father's home from the mainland opposite. But even so he left his chamber and bridal bed and prepared a banquet among the strangers, casting all fears from his heart. And they questioned one another in turn. Of them would he learn the end of their voyage and the injunctions of Pelias; while they enquired about the cities of the people round and all the gulf of the wide Propontis; but further he could not tell them for all their desire to learn. In the morning they climbed mighty Diomedum that they might themselves behold the various paths of that sea; and they brought their ship from its former anchorage to the harbour, Chrythus; and the path they trod is named the path of Jason.

But the Earthborn men on the other side rushed down from the mountain and with crags below blocked up the mouth of vast Chrythus towards the sea, like men lying in wait for a wild beast within. But there Hercules had been left behind with the younger heroes and he quickly bent his back-springing bow against the monsters, and brought them to earth one after another; and they in their turn raised huge rugged rocks and hurled them. For these dread monsters too, I ween, the goddess Hera, bride of Zeus, had nurtured to be a trial for Hercules. And therewithal came the rest of the martial heroes returning to meet the foe before they reached the

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

Γιγενέων ἥρωες ἀρήγοι, ἥμὲν διστοῖς
ἥδε καὶ ἐγχέίσι δεδεγμένοι, εἰσόκε πάντας
ἀντιβίῃν ἀσπερχεῖς ὄρινομένους ἔδαιξαν.
ώς δ' ὅτε δούρατα μακρὰ νέον πελέκεσσι τυπέντα
ὑλοτόμοι στοιχηδὸν ἐπὶ φηγμῶνι βάλωσιν,
δῆρα νοτισθέντα κρατεροὺς ἀνεχολατο γόμφους·
ώς οἱ ἐν λιμνοχῷ λιμένος πολιοῦ τέταντο
ἔξειης, ἀλλοι μὲν ἐς ἀλμυρὸν ἀθρόοι ὑδωρ
δύπτοντες κεφαλὰς καὶ στήθεα, γυνὶα δὲ ὑπερθεν
χέρσῳ τεινάμενοι· τοι δὲ ἔμπαλιν, αἰγιαλοῦ
κράata μὲν ψαμάθοισι, πόδας δὲ εἰς βένθος
ἔρειδον,

1000

δμφω ἂμ' οἴωνοῖς καὶ ἰχθύσι κύρμα γενέσθαι.

"Ἔρωες δέ, ὅτε δὴ σφιν ἀταρβῆς ἐπλετ' ἀεθλος,
δὴ τοτε πείσματα νηδε ἐπὶ πνοιῆς ἀνέμοιο
λυσάμενοι προτέρωσε διέξ οὐλὸς οἰδμα νέοντο.
ιὶ δὲ θεεν λαίφεσσι πανίμερος· οὐ μὲν ιούσης
νυκτὸς ἔτι φιπῆ μένεν ὅμπεδον, ἀλλὰ θύελλαι
ἀντίαι πρπάγδην ὀπίσω φέρον, δῆρ' ἐπέλασσαν
αὐτιες ἐνξένοισι Δολίοσιν. ἐκ δὲ ἀρ' ἐβησαν
αὐτονυχι· 'Ιερὴ δὲ φατίζεται ηδὲ ἔτι πέτρη.
ἡ πέρι πείσματα νηδες ἐπεστύμενοι ἐβάλοντο.
οὐδέ τις αὐτὴν νῆσον ἐπιφραδέως ἐνόησεν
ἐμμεναι· οὐδὲ ὑπὸ νυκτὶ Δολίονες ἀψ ἀνιόντας
ἥρωας νημερτὲς ἐπήισαν ἀλλά που ἀνδρῶν
Μακριέων εἴσαντο Πελασγικὸν ἄρεα κέλσατ.
τῷ καὶ τεύχεα δύντες ἐπὶ σφίσι χεῖρας ἀειραν.
σὺν δὲ Ἐλασαν μελίας τε καὶ ἀσπίδας ἀλλῆλοισιν
όξειη ἵκελοι φιπῆ πυρός, η τ' ἐν λιμνοῖς
αναλέοισι πεσοῦσα κορύσσεται· ἐν δὲ κυδοιμὸς
δεινός τε ζαμενής τε Δολιονίφ πέσε δῆμφ.

1010

1020

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

οὐδὲ δῆμες ὑπέρ μόρον αὐτις ἔμελλον 1030
οἶκαδε νυμφίδιους θαλάμους καὶ λέκτρους ἱκέσθαι.
ἄλλα μὲν Λίσσωνές τετραμμένον θύες ἔοις
πλήξεν ἐπαΐξας στίχος μέσον, ἀμφὶ δὲ δουρὶ¹
ἀστέον ἔρραισθη· ὁ δὲ ἐοι φαμίλιοισιν ἐλυσθεῖς
μοῖραν ἀνέπλησεν. τίνη γάρ θέμις οὕποτ' ἀλύξαι
θυητοῖσιν· πάντη δὲ περὶ μέγα πέπταται ἄρκος.
διὸ τὸν ὄιόμενον πουν ἀδευκέος ἐκτοθεν ἄτης
εἰναις ἀριστήιον αὐτῇ ὑπὸ υνκτὶ πέδησεν
μαρνάμενον κεώνουσι· πολεῖς δὲ ἐπαργύροντες ἄλλοι
ἐκταθεὶς Ἱρακλέτης μὲν ἐνήρατο Τυλεκλῆα 1040
ἡδὲ Μεγαβρόντην· Σφόδρων δὲ ἐνάριξεν Ἀκαστον·
Πηλεὺς δὲ Ζέλιν εἴλεν ἀρρέθοδον τε Γέφυρον,
αὐτὰρ ἐνρυμελίῃς Τελαμῶν Βασιλῆα κατέκτα.
Ἴδεις δὲ αὖ Προκέα, Κλυτίος δὲ Ὁλκεινθον ἐπεφυεν.
Τυνδαρίδαι δὲ ἄμφω Μεγαλοσσάκεα Φλογίου τε·
Οἰνεύθης δὲ ἐπὶ τοῖσιν ἔλειν θρασύν· Ἰτυμονῆα
ἥδε καὶ Ἀρτακέα, πρόμον ἀνδρῶν· οὓς ἔτι πάντας
ἐνυαέται τιμαῖς ἡρακτὶ κυδαίγουσιν.
οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι εἴξαντες ὑπέτρεσαν, ἥντε κέρκους
ώκυπτέτας ὀγεληθὲν ὑποτρέσσωσι πέλειαν. 1050
ἔς δὲ πόλιας ὄμιδῷ πέσον ὀθρόοις αἴψα δὲ ἀντίο
πλήγτο πόλιας στονόεντος ὑποτροπίγ πολέμονο.
ἥώθεν δὲ ὀλαζὴν καὶ ἀμίγχανον εἰσενόησαν
ἀμπλακίην ἄμφω στυγερῶν δὲ ἄχος εἴλεν ἴδοντας
ἥρωας Μενύας Λινῆιος υἱα πάροιθεν
Κύζικον ἐν κοινήσει καὶ αἷματι πεπτηώτα.
ημπτα δὲ τρία πάντα γόσιν, τίλλοντό τε χάλτας
αὐτοῖς ὄμοις λαοί τε Δολιονες. αὐτὰρ ἐπειτα
τρις περὶ χαλκείοις σὺν τεύχεσι διατρέντες
τόρβῳ ἐνεκτερέιξαν, ἐπειρήστεντά τ' ἀέθλων, 1060
ἢ θέμις, ἀμ πεδίου λειμώνιον, ἐνθ' ἔτι νῦν περ

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

ἀγκέχυται τόδε σῆμα καὶ διφυγόνοισαν ίδεσθαι.
 οὐδὲ μὲν οὖδ' ἄλοχος Κλείτη φθιμένοι λέλεπτο
 οὐ πόσιος μετόπισθε κακῷ δὲ ἐπὶ κύντερον ἄλλο
 ἤμετεν, ἀψαμένη βρόχου αὔχενι. τὴν δὲ καὶ αὐτὰ
 νύμφας ἀποθίμενην ἀλσηῖδες ὠδύραντο·
 καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ Θλεφάρων δσα δάκρυα χεῦαν ἔραζε,
 πάντα τάχε κρήνην τεῦξαν θεαλ, ήν καλέουσιν
 Κλείτην, διστήνοιο περιελεῖς οὖνομα νύμφη.
 αἰνότατον δὴ κεῖνο Δολιειάργος γυναιξίν 1070
 ἀνδράσι τέ δὲ Διὸς ἡμαρ ἐπῆλυθεν οὐδὲ γάρ αὐτῶν
 ἔτλη τις πάσσασθαι ἐδητόντος, οὐδὲ δὲ πρόρού
 ἐξ ἄχέων ἔργου μυληφάτου ἐμρώντο·
 ἀλλα αὐτῶν ἀφλεκτα διαξάσκουν ἔδοντες.
 ἐνθέ ἔτι μῦν, εὐτ' ἀν σφιν ἐτήσια χύτλα χέωνται
 Κύζικον ἐνναίουτες Ἱάσονες, ἐμπεδον αἰεὶ
 πανδήμοιο μᾶλιης πελάνους ἐπαλετρεύονται.
 'Ἐκ δὲ τόθεν τριηγέαις ἀνηρθῆσαν δελλαι
 ἥμαθ' ὁμοῦ νύκτας τε δυώδεκα, τοὺς δὲ καταῦθι
 ναυτίλλεσθαις ἔρικον. ἐπιπλομένη δὲ ένι νυκτὶ 1080
 δόλλοι μὲν Ῥα πάρος δεδημένοις εώναζοντο
 ὑπυψ ἀριστήες πύρατον λέχος· αὐτὰρ Ἀκαστός
 Μόρφος τ' Ἀρπικλόης ἀδινά κινάσσοντας ἔρυντο.
 ή δὲ ὅρ διπέρο ἔανθοιο καρήστος Λίσσονδας
 πωτάτ' ἀλικυονίς λιγυρῆ δὲ θεσπίζουσα
 λῆξιν ὄρινομένων ἀνέμων· σινέηκε δὲ Μόρφος
 ἀκταίης ὄρινθος ἐναίσιμον δισταγ ἀκούσας.
 καὶ τὴν μὲν θεδὲς αὐτοῖς ἀπέτραπεν, οἶζε δὲ ὅπερθεν
 μηίου ἀφλάσταιο μετήφορος ἀξασα.
 τὸν δὲ ὅγε κεκλιμένον μαλακοῖς ἐν κώσιν οἴῶν
 κινήσας ἀνέγειρε παρατχεδόν, μδέ τ' δειπεν· 1090

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK I

"Son of Aeson, thou must climb to this temple on rugged Dindymum and propitiate the mother¹ of all the blessed gods on her fair throne, and the stormy blasts shall cease. For such was the voice I heard but now from the halcyon, bird of the sea, which, as it flew above thee in thy slumber, told me all. For by her power the winds and the sea and all the earth below and the snowy seat of Olympus are complete; and to her, when from the mountains she ascends the mighty heaven, Zeus himself, the son of Cronos, gives place. In like manner the rest of the immortal blessed ones reverence the dread goddess."

Thus he spake, and his words were welcome to Jason's ear. And he arose from his bed with joy and woke all his comrades hurriedly and told them the prophecy of Mopsus the son of Ampycus. And quickly the younger men drove oxen from their stalls and began to lead them to the mountain's lofty summit. And they loosed the hawsers from the sacred rock and rowed to the Thracian harbour; and the heroes climbed the mountain, leaving a few of their comrades in the ship. And to them the Maeonian heights and all the coast of Thrace opposite appeared to view close at hand. And there appeared the misty mouth of Bosphorus and the Mysian hills; and on the other side the stream of the river Aeäepus and the city and Nepelian plain of Adrasteia. Now there was a sturdy stump of vine that grew in the forest, a tree exceeding old; this they cut down, to be the sacred image of the mountain goddess; and Argos smoothed it skilfully, and they set it upon that rugged hill beneath a canopy of lofty oaks, which of all trees have their roots deepest. And near it they

¹ Rhea.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

Βωμὸν δ' αὐτὸν παρενήνεον· ἀμφὶ δὲ φύλλοις
 στεψάμενοι δρυῖνοισι θυηπολίης ἐμέλοντο,
 Μῆτέρα Δινδυμένην πολυπότιμαν ἀγκαλέοντες,
 ἐνυθέτιν Φρυγίην, Τετίγην δὲ λίμνη Κύλληνόν τε,
 οἱ μοῖνοι πολέων μοιριγγέταις ὑδὲ πάρεδροι
 Μητέρος Ἰδαίης κεκληταί, δσσοι εασιν
 Δάκτυλοι Ἰδαίοι Κρηταίες, οὓς ποτε νύμφη
 Ἀγχιάλη Δικταῖον ἀνὰ σπέσος ἀμφοτέρουσιν
 δραξαμένη γαίης Οἰαξίδος ἐβλάστησεν.
 πολλὰ δὲ τίμηγε λιτήσιν ἀποστρέψαι ἐριώλας
 Λισσούλης γουνάζετ τειλλείβων Ιεροῖσιν
 αἴθομένοις· ἀμυδεὶς δὲ νέοι Ὁρφίοις ἀνεῳγῇ
 σκαλρούτες θηταρμὸν ἐνόπλιτον φργήσαντο,
 καὶ σάκεα ξυφέεσσιν ἐπέκτυπον, ἥκε κεν ἴωῃ
 δύσσφημος πλάζοιτο δὲ ήέρος, ἣν δτι λασὶ¹¹³⁰
 κηδείγει βασιλῆος ἀνέστενον. ἐνθει ἐσαιὲ
 ρύμβῳ καὶ τυπάνῳ Ἄρεην Φρύγες διάσκονται
 ἡ δὲ ποι ειαγγεεσσων ἐπὶ φρενα θήκε θυηλαῖς
 ἀνταίη δαιμῶν· τὰ δὲ δοκότα σήματ' ἔγεντο.
 δένδρεα μὲν καρπὸν χέον πασπετον, ἀμφὶ δὲ ποσσῖν
 αὐτοράτῃ φύε γαῖα τερείνης ἀνθει ποίης.
 Θῆρες δὲ εἰλυούς τε κατὰ ξυλόχους τε λιπόντες
 οὐρῆσιν σαίνοντες ἐπίλιθον. ἢ δὲ καὶ ἄλλο
 θήκε τέρας ἐπει οὕτι παρούτερον οὔδατι μᾶεν
 Δίνδυμον ἀλλι σφιν τότε ἀνέβραχε διψάδος
 αὐτως
 ἐκ κορυφῆς ἀλληλεκτον. Ἰησουίην δὲ ἐνπουσιν
 κείνο ποτὸν κρίνην περιναιέται ἀνθρες ὀπίσσω.
 καὶ τότε μὲν δαιτ' ἀμφὶ θεᾶς θέσαν οὔρεσιν
 Ἀρκτῶν,¹¹⁴⁰
 μέλποντες Ἄρεην πολυπότιμαν· αὐτὰρ ἐς οἵω
 ληξάντων ἀνέμων οῆσσον λίπον ειρεσίγσιν.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

Ἐνθ' ἔρις μέσῳ ἐκαστον ἀριστήσων ὀρόθυνεν.
δοτις ἀπολλίζειε πανύστατος. ἀμφὶ γάρ αἰθὴρ
μῆνεμος ἐστόρεσεν θύνας, κατὰ δὲ φύνασσε πόντον.
οἱ δὲ γαληναῖη πίστιν εἶλασκον ἐπιπρὸ
τῆτα βίῃ τὴν δὲ οὐ κε διέξε ἀλλὸς ἀλτσουσαν
οὐδὲ Ποσειδάνιος ἀελλόποδες κίχον ἵπποι.
ἔμπητη δὲ ἐγρομένοισι σῶλους ζαχρησίν αὔραι.
αὶ νέον ἐκ ποταμῶν ὑπὲ δειπλον ἡερέθουται,
τειρόμενοι καὶ δὴ μετελώφεον· αὐτὰρ ὁ τούστοις
πασσιδή μογέντις ἐφέλκετο κύρτει χειρῶν
Πρακλέης, ἐπίρασσε δὲ ἀρηρότα διόρατα ηθός.
ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ Μυσῶν λελεγμένοι θπείροιο
Ρυνδαείδως προχόδε μέγα τὸ ήρίον λίγαίωνος
τυτθὸν ὑπὲ Φρυγίης παρεμβέτρεον εἰσορόωντες,
δὴ τότε πνοχλίζων τετρηχύντας οἰδματος ὄλκον
μεσσόθεν ἀζευ ἐρετμον. ἀτὰρ τρέφοις ἄλλο μὲν
αὐτὸς
ἄμφω χερσὶν ἔχων πέσε δόχμεος, ἄλλο δὲ πόντος
κλύζε παλιρροθίοις φέρων. ἀνὰ δὲ ἔξετο συγῇ 1170
παπταίνων· χείρες γάρ ἀγέθεον τρεμέουσας.

Πημος δὲ ἀγρόθεν εἰσι φυτοσκάφος ή τις ἀροτρεὺς
ἀσπασίως εἰς αδηνέν εἴνι, δόρποιο χατίζων,
αὐτοῦ δὲν προμολῆ τετρυμένα γρύνατ' ἐκαμψεν
αὐσταλέος κονιγστί, περιτριβέται δέ τε χέρας
εἰσορέων κακὰ πολλὰ ἥη τριγέστατο γαστρὶ·
τῆμος ἀρ' οὐδὲν ἀφίκοντο Κιαμίδος ιδεα γαλῆς
ἥμφ· Ἀργανθάνειον δρος προχούς τε Κίοιο.
τοὺς μὲν ἐνξέινως Μυσοὶ φιλότητι κιόντας
δειδέχατ', ἐνναέται κείνης χθονος, ημέ τέ σφιν 1180
μῆλαι τε δεινομένοις μέθν τ' ἀσπετον ἐγγυάλιξαν,
ἔνθα δὲ ἐπειδ' οἱ μὲν ξύλα κιέγκανα, τοι δὲ
λεχαίνου

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK I

Thereupon a spirit of contention stirred each chieftain, who should be the last to leave his oar. For all around the windless air smoothed the swirling waves and lulled the sea to rest. And they, trusting in the calm, lightly drove the ship forward; and as she sped through the salt sea, not even the storm-footed steeds of Poseidon would have overtaken her. Nevertheless when the sea was stirred by violent blasts which were just rising from the rivers about evening, forspent with toil, they ceased. But Hercules by the might of his arms pulled the weary rowers along all together, and made the strong-knit timbers of the ship to quiver. But when, eager to reach the Mysian mainland, they passed along in sight of the mouth of Rhyndacus and the great calm of Aegaeon, a little way from Phrygia, then Hercules, as he ploughed up the furrows of the roughened surge, broke his oar in the middle. And one half he held in both his hands as he fell sideways, the other the sea swept away with its receding wave. And he sat up in silence gluing round; for his hands were unaccustomed to lie idle.

Now at the hour when from the field some delver or ploughman goes gladly home to his hut, longing for his evening meal, and there on the threshold, all squalid with dust, bows his wearied knees, and, beholding his hands worn with toil, with many a curse reviles his belly; at that hour the heroes reached the homes of the Cianian land near the Argonthonian mount and the outfall of Ciss. Them as they came to friendliness, the Mysians, inhabitants of that land, hospitably welcomed, and gave them in their need provisions and sheep and abundant wine. Hereupon some brought dried wood, others from the

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

φυλλάδα λειμώνων φέρον ἀσπεταν ἀμήσαντες,
στόρουνσθαι· τοι δ' ἀμφὶ πυρήνα δινεύεσκον·
οἱ δ' οἰνον κρητῆροι κέραν, ποιέοντο το δάιτα,
Ἐκβασίρ̄ ρέξαντες ὑπὸ κυνέας Ἀπόλλωνι.

Λιτάρ̄ ο δαιτ̄¹ αἴνυσθαι ἐταρροεῖ εὐ ἐπιτείλα;
βῆ δὲ ίμεν εἰς ὅλην νίδες Διός, ὡς κεν ἔρετμὸν
οἱ αὐτῷ φθαλη καταγέροισι ἐντίμασθαι.
εὑρεν ἐπειτ̄ ἐλάτην ἀλαλήμενοι, οὐτε τι πολλοῖς 1190
ἀχθομένην δέξοιε, οὐδὲ μέρα τηλεθώσαν,
ἄλλ' οἷον ταναῦτος ἔροντο πέλει αἰγείροιο·
τόσση ὁμῶς μῆκός τε καὶ ἐς πάχος ήνει ἰδέαθαι.
ρίμφα δὲ ὁιστοδόκην μὲν ἐπὶ χθονὶ θῆκε φαρίτρην
αὐτοῖσιν τέκουσιν, ὃν δὲ ἀπὸ δέρμα λέοντος.
τὴν δὲ γη γαλκοθαρεῖ φοπάλῳ δαπέδοιο τιμέζας
νειόθεν ἀμφοτέρησι περὶ στύπος Ἑλλαθε χερσίν,
ἵμορέρ πίσυνος· ἐν δὲ πλατὺν δμους ἔρειστον
εὐ διαβάς· πεδόθεν δὲ βαθύρριζόν περ φοῦσαν
προσφύν ἐξήσειρε σὺν αὐτοῖς ἔχμασι γαίης. 1200
Ἄτ δέ ταν ἀπροφάτωι ἴστοις νεθε, έντε μάλιστα
χειμερέη ὀλοσοῦ δύστις πέλει Όρίωνος,
νύφόθεν ἐμπλήξασα θοὴ ἀνέμοιο κατάιξ
αὐτοῖσι σφήνισσιν ὑπὲκ προτόμων ἔρνητηαι·
δε γη τὴν ημερεν. ὁμοδ δὲ ἀνὰ τόξα καὶ ιοὺς
δέρμα θε ἐλῶν ρόπαλόν τε παλίσσαντος ὥρτο
νίεσθαι.

Τόφρα δὲ "Τλας χαλκέη σὺν κάλπιβι τόσφιν
ἀμίλιον
δέξητο κρήμητος ἱερὸν βόσιν, ὡς κέ οἱ ὅδωρ
φθαιή ἀφυσσάμενος ποτιδύρπτον, ἀλλα τε πάντα
διτραλέωτ κατά κόσμου ἐπαρτίσσειεν ίόντε. 1210

¹ Δαιτ̄ αἴνυσθαι ἐταρροεῖ O. Schaezler; δαινεῖσθαι ἐταρρεῖ I.; δαινεῖσθαι ἐταρροεῖ II.; δαινεῖσθαι ἐταρρεῖ εἰς τον Πατισιαν.

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK I

meadows leaves for beds which they gathered in abundance for strewing, whilst others were twirling sticks to get fire; others again were mixing wine in the bowl and making ready the feast, after sacrificing at nightfall to Apollo Ecbasius.

But the son of Zeus having duly enjoined on his comrades to prepare the feast took his way into a wood, that he might first fashion for himself an oat to fit his hand. Wandering about he found a pine not burdened with many boughs, nor too full of leaves, but like to the shaft of a tall poplar; so great was it both in length and thickness to look at. And quickly he laid on the ground his arrow-holding quiver together with his bow, and took off his lion's skin. And he loosened the pine from the ground with his bronze-tipped club and grasped the trunk with both hands at the bottom, relying on his strength; and he pressed it against his broad shoulder with legs wide apart; and clinging close he raised it from the ground deep-rooted though it was, together with clouds of earth. And as when unexpectedly, just at the time of the stormy setting of baleful Orion, a swift gust of wind strikes down from above, and wrenches a ship's mast from its stays, wedges and all; so did Heracles lift the pine. And at the same time he took up his bow and arrows, his lion skin and club, and started on his return.

Meantime Hylas with pitcher of bronze in hand had gone apart from the throng, seeking the sacred flow of a fountain, that he might be quick in drawing water for the evening meal and actively make all things ready in due order against his lord's

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK I

return. For in such ways did Heracles mortare him from his first childhood when he had carried him off from the house of his father, goodly Thelodamas, whom the hero pitilessly slew among the Dryopians because he withstood him about an ox for the plough. Thelodamas was cleaving with his plough the soil of fallow land when he was smitten with the curse ; and Heracles bade him give up the ploughing ox againt his will. For he desired to find some pretext for war against the Dryopians for their bane, since they dwelt there reckless of right. But these tales would lead me far astray from my song. And quickly Hyles came to the spring which the people who dwell therabouts call Pegae. And the dances of the nymphs were just now being held there ; for it was the care of all the nymphs that haunted that lovely headland ever to hymn Artemis in songs by night. All who held the mountain peaks or glens, all they were ranged far off guarding the woods ; but one, a water-nymph, was just rising from the fair-flowing spring ; and the boy she perceived close at hand with the rosy flush of his beauty and sweet grace. For the full moon beaming from the sky smote him. And Cypris made her heart faint, and in her confusion she could scarcely gather her spirit back to her. But as soon as he dipped the pitcher in the stream, leaning to one side, and the brimming water rang loud as it poured against the sounding bronze, straightway she laid her left arm above upon his neck yearning to kiss his tender mouth ; and with her right hand she drew down his elbow, and plunged him into the midst of the eddy.

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK I

Alone of his comrades the hero Polypheus, son of Eilatus, as he went forward on the path, heard the boy's cry, for he expected the return of mighty Heracles. And he rushed after the cry, near Pegae, like some beast of the wild wood whom the bleating of sheep has reached from afar, and burning with hunger he follows, but does not fill in with the flocks; for the shepherds beforehand have penned them in the fold, but he groans and roars vehemently until he is weary. Thus vehemently at that time did the son of Eilatus groan and wandered shouting round the spot; and his voice rang pitous. Then quickly drawing his great sword he started in pursuit, in fear lest the boy should be the prey of wild beasts, or men should have lain in ambush for him faring all alone, and be carrying him off, an easy prey. Hereupon as he brandished his bare sword in his hand he met Heracles himself on the path, and well he knew him as he hastened to the ship through the darkness. And straightway he told the wretched calamity while his heart laboured with his panting breath.

"My poor friend, I shall be the first to bring thee tidings of bitter woe. Hylas has gone to the well and has not returned safe, but robbers have attacked and are carrying him off, or beasts are tearing him to pieces; I heard his cry."

Thus he spake; and when Heracles heard his words, sweat in abundance poured down from his temples and the black blood boiled beneath his heart. And in wrath he hurled the pine to the ground and hurried along the path whither his feet bore on his impetuous soul. And as when a bull stung by a gadfly tears along, leaving the meadows

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

οὐδὲ μέγελης ὅφεται, πρήσσει δὲ ἄδεν, ἀλλοτὲ
ἀπαυστος,

ἄλλοτε δὲ ἴστάμενος, καὶ ἀνὰ πλατύν αὐχένι
ἀείρων

ἔντσιν μύκημα, κακῷ βεβολημένος οἰστρῳ·

ὅς ὅρε μαρμάρων ὅτε μὲν θοὸν γοίνατ' ἐπαλλεν

1270

συνιεχέων, ὅτε δὲ αὐτε μεταλλήγων καράτοιο

τῆλε διαπρόσιον μεγάλη βασάσκεν ἀυτῷ.

Λότίκα δὲ ἀκροτάτας ὑπερίσχεθεν ἀκριας ἀστήρ
ἡφος, πνοιαί δὲ κατιλυθον· ὥκα δὲ Τίφνης

ἐσβαίνειν δρόδουνεν, ἐπαύρεσθαι τ' ἀνέμοιο.

οἱ δὲ εἰσβαῖνον ἀφαρ λειτημένοι· ὅψι δὲ τῆς

εἴναλας ἔρνσαντες ἀνεκρουσαντο κάλωας.

κυρτώθη δὲ ἀνέμοι λίνα μεσσόθι, τῆλε δὲ ἀπ' ἀκτῆς

γηθόσινοι φαρέοντο παρὰ Ποσιδίους ἀερηρο.

1280

ἷμος δὲ σύρανόθεν χαροπὴ ὑπολάμπεται ἡώτε

ἐκ περάτης ἀποῦσα, διαγλαύσσοντες δὲ ἀταρποί,

καὶ πεδία δροσέντα φαεινῇ λάμπεται αἰγῆς,

τῆμος τούτῃ ἐνόησαν πιερείροις λεπόντες.

ἐν δὲ σφιν κρατερὸν νεῖκος πέσειν, ἐν δὲ κολφὸς

ἀσπετος, εἰ τὸν ἄριστον ἀποπρολιπόντες ἐβίησαν

σφωτέρων ἐτάρων. ὁ δὲ ἀμηχανίστιν ἀτυχθεὶς

οὗτε τι τοῖον ἐποι μετεφάνεεν, οὗτε τι τοῖον

λίστοιδης· ἀλλ' ἵστο βαρεῖην νειόθεν ἀτη

θυμὸν ἔδων Τελαμῶνα δὲλεν χόλοτ, ὃντε τ' ἔειπεν

"Ποσ' αύτως εἰκῆλος, ἐπεὶ νῦν τοι ἀρμενον ἦν

1290

Ηρακλῆς λυτεῖν σέο δὲ ἐκτοθει μῆτις δρωρεν,

δῆρα τὸ κέρον κύδος ἀν' Ἑλλάδα μῆ σε καλύψῃ,

αἵ κε θεοὶ δώσαντιν ὑπότροπον οἰκαδε νόστου.

ἄλλα τι μέθων ἔδοε; ἐπεὶ καὶ νόσφιν ἐταίρων

εἴμι τέων, οἱ τόνγε δόλου συνετεκτήμαντο."

"Η, καὶ ἐς Ἀγριαδῆμη Τίφνην θόρε· τῷ δέ οἱ δοσε

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK I

and the marsh land, and reck not of herdsmen or herd, but presses on, now without check, now standing still, and raising his broad neck he bellows, loudly stung by the maddening fly; so he in his frenzy now would ply his swift knees unresting, now again would cease from toil and shout afar with loud pealing cry.

But straightway the morning star rose above the topmost peaks and the breeze swept down; and quickly did Tiphys urge them to go aboard and avail themselves of the wind. And they embarked eagerly forthwith; and they drew up the ship's anchors and hauled the ropes astern. And the sails were bellied out by the wind, and far from the coast were they joyfully borne past the Posidonium headland. But at the hour when gladsome dawn shines from heaven, rising from the east, and the paths stand out clearly, and the dewy plains shine with a bright gleam, then at length they were aware that unwittingly they had abandoned those twain. And a fierce quarrel fell upon them, and violent tumult, for that they had sailed and left behind the bravest of their comrades. And Aeson's son, bewildered by their hapless plight, said never a word, good or bad; but sat with his heavy load of grief, eating out his heart. And wrath seized Telamon, and thus he spake:

"Sit there at thy ease, for it was fitting for thee to leave Hercules behind; from thee the project arose, so that his glory throughout Hellas should not overshadow thee, if so be that heaven grants us a return home. But what pleasure is there in words? For I will go, I only, with none of thy comrades, who have helped thee to plan this treachery."

He spake, and rushed upon Tiphys son of Hagnias;

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK I

and his eyes sparkled like flashes of ravening flame. And they would quickly have turned back to the land of the Mysians, forcing their way through the deep sea and the unceasing blasts of the wind, had not the two sons of Thracian Boreas held back the son of Aeacus with harsh words. Hapless ones, assuredly a bitter vengeance came upon them thereafter at the hands of Heracles, because they stayed the search for him. For when they were returning from the games over Pelias dead he slew them in sea-girt Tenos and heaped the earth round them, and placed two columns above, one of which, a great marvel for men to see, moves at the breath of the blustering north wind. These things were thus to be accomplished in after times. But to them appeared Glaneus from the depths of the sea, the wise interpreter of divine Nereus, and raising aloft his shaggy head and chest from his waist below, with sturdy hand he seized the ship's keel, and then cried to the eager crew:

"Why against the counsel of mighty Zeus do ye purpose to lead bold Heracles to the city of Aeetes? At Argos it is his fate to labour for insolent Eurystheus and to accomplish full twelve toils and dwell with the immortals, if so be that he bring to fulfilment a few more yet; wherefore let there be no vain regret for him. Likewise it is destined for Polyphemus to found a glorious city at the mouth of Cius among the Mysians and to fill up the measure of his fate in the vast land of the Chalybes. But a goddess-nymph through love has made Hylas her husband, on whose account those two wandered and were left behind."

He spake, and with a plunge wrapped him about

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

άμφι δέ οἱ δύορει κυκώμενοι ἀφρεεν ὑδωρ
πορφύρεαν, κοῖλην δὲ διέξ ἀλδες ἐκλυτει υῆα.
γῆθησαν δ' ἡρωες· οἱ δὲ ἐσαυμένως ἀβεβίκετ
λιακίδης Τελαμῶν ἐς Ἰήσουν, χείρα δὲ χειρὶ¹³³⁰
ἄκρην ἀμφιβαλῶν προσπτύξατο, φιώησέν τε·

‘Λίσσουδη, μή μοί τι χολάσσεατ, ἀφραδίρσι
εἰ τί περ ἀσάριην· περὶ γάρ μ' ἄχος εἴλευ ἐνισπέει
μῆδον ὑπερφάλαδόν τε καὶ ἀσχετον. ἀλλ' ἀνέμοισιν
δίοσμεν ἀμπλακίην, ὡς καὶ πάρος εὐμενέοιτες.’

Τὸν δ' αὐτὸν Αἴσουνος υἱὸς ἐπιφραδέως προσέειπεν
‘Ω πέπον, ή μᾶλλα δή με κακῷ ἐκυβάσσασι μάθφ,
φάς εἰν τοῖσιν ἀπασιν ἐνηδός πύρδην ἀλείτην
ἔμμεναι. ἀλλ' οὐ θίν τοι ἀδειεκά μῆριν ἀέξω,
πράν περ ἀμηθείς· ἐπεὶ οὐ περὶ πάνεσι μῆλων,¹³⁴⁰
οὐδὲ περὶ κτεύτεσσι χαλεψίμενος μενέηνας,
ἀλλ' ἵτάρον περὶ φωτύς. ἔοιπτα δέ τοι σὲ καὶ
ἀλλαρ

ἀμφὶ δρεῦ, εἰ τοιόνδε πέλοις ποτέ, δηρίσασθαι.’

“Η ἡτα, καὶ ἀρθμηέντος, διηρ πάρος, ἔδριδωντο.
τὰ δὲ Διεῖς βουλῆσιν, οἱ μὲν Μυσοῖσι βαλέσθαι
μέλλεν ἐπάνυμον ἀστυ πολισσάμενος ποταμοῖς
Κιλατίδης Πολύφημος· οἱ δὲ Εύρυσθηρος ἀέθλους
αὐτις λίν πονέσθαι. ἐπιγπελητε δὲ γαῖαν
Μυσίδ ἀναστήσειν αὐτοσχέδόν, ὄππότε μή οἱ
ἡ ζωοῦ εὔροιεν “Τλα μέρον, ήτε θανόντος.¹³⁵⁰
τοῖο δὲ ρύσι’ δπασσαν ἀποκρίναντες ἀρίστους
νίέατ ἐκ δήμοιο, καὶ δρκια ποιησαντο,
μήποτε ματτεύοντες ἀπολλιγζειν καράτοιο.
τάνεκεν εἰσέτει υῦν περ “Τλαν ἔρεοντι Κιανοῖ,

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

κοῦρος Θειοδάμαντος, ἐυκτημένης τε μέλονται
Τρηγχῖνος. δῆ γάρ βα κατ' αὐτόθι υάσσαστο παιδας,
οὗς οἱ βύσια κείθεν ἐπεπροέρκαν ἀγεσθαι.

Νηῦν δὲ πανημερίην ἀνεμος φέρε νυκτὶ τε πάσῃ
λάβρος ἐπιπνείων ἀτὰρ οὐδὲ ἐπὶ τυτθὸν ἄητο
ἥσυς τελλομένης, οἱ δὲ χθονὸς εἰσανέχουσαν 1300
ἀκτὴν ἐκ κόλπου μιᾶς ἐνρεῖσαν ἐσιδέσθαι
φρασσάμενοι, κάπησσιν ἀμ' ηελίῳ ἐπέκελσαν.

BOOK II



SUMMARY OF BOOK II

Fight between Polydeuces and Amycus, King of the Bebrycians; defeat and death of Amycus (1-97).—Victory of the Argonauts over the Bebrycians; arrival at the abode of Phineus (98-177).—History of Phineus and the Harpies, who are chased by Zetes and Calais, sons of Boreas (178-300).—Prediction of Phineus and return of the sons of Boreas (301-447).—Episode of Paræbius (448-499).—Origin of the Etesian winds (500-527).—Argo passes between the Symplegades by the aid of Athene (528-647).—Arrival at the isle Thynius: apparition of Apollo, to whom they pay honour (648-719).—Arrival among the Mariandyni, where King Lycaon welcomes them (720-814).—Deaths of Idmon and Tiphys: Anchises chosen pilot (815-910).—The Argonauts pass Sinope and the Cape of the Amazons, and reach the Chalybes (911-1008).—Customs of the Tibareni and Mossynocci (1009-1029).—Contest with the birds of the isle Aretias, where they meet with the sons of Phœtus, shipwrecked on their way to Hellas (1030-1225).—Arrival in Colchis (1226-1285).

B

Ἐνθα δέ ἔσται σταθμοί τε θωῶν αὐλής τοῦ Διηγούσα,
Βεβρύκαι φασὶ λῆσος ἀγήμορος, διν πότε νύμφη
τίκτε Ποσειδάνιαι Γενεθλίῳ εὐηθεῖσα
Βιθυνὴ Μελίη, ὑπεροπληστατον ἀνδρῶν
δοτές ἐπὶ καὶ ξενοισιν ἀεικέα θεσμὸν ἔθηκεν,
μήτων ἀποστείχειν, πρὸν πειρῆσασθαι ἐστὸν
πυγμαχίῃ· πολέας δὲ περικτίονον ἔδιξεν.
καὶ δὲ τότε προτὶ μῆτα κιῶν, χρειό μιν ἔρεσθαι
μαντιλίῃ, οὐ τὸν εἰν, ὑπερβασίησιν πτισσεν,
τοῖον δέ ἐν πάντεσσι παρασχεύδει ἔκφατο μᾶθεν.

10

Κέκλιοθ', ἀλληλαγκτοι, τίπερ βίμεναι ὅμιμη
ἔσικεν.

οὕτινα θέσμον δεστιν ὑφορμηθέντα μέσεσθαι
ἀνδρῶν ὄθνειον, δις κεν Βέβρυξι πελάσσει,
πρὸν χείρεσσιν ἐμῆσιν ἔας ἀνὰ χείρας πέέραι.
τῷ καὶ μοι τὸν ἀριστον ἀποκρίδον οἷον ὄρδουν
πυγμαχίῃ στήσασθε καταυτόθι δηρινθήμαται.
εἰ δέ λιν ἀπιηλεγέοντες ἐμὸς πατέοιτε θέμιστας,
ἢ κέν τις στυγερῶς κρατερὴ ἐπιέψετ' ἀνίγκην.

Ἔντον δέ τοὺς δέ ἀγριοὺς εἰσαλεντας
εἴλε χόλος· περὶ δέ αὖ Πολυδεύκεα τύφεν
ομοκλέει.

20

οἶψα δέ ἐστιν ἐτέρων πρύμος ἵστατο, φάνησέν τε
· "Ισχεο μῦν, μηδὲ μάρμη κακήν, ὅτις εὔχεαι εἶναι,
φαῖμ βίην· θεσμοῖς γάρ ὑπείξομεν, ἀς ἀγορεύειε.
αὐτὸν ἐκών ήδη τοι ὑπίσχομας ἀντιτίασθαι."

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK II

Thus he spake outright; but the other with rolling eyes glared on him, like to a lion struck by a javelin when hunters in the mountains are hemming him round, and, though pressed by the throng, he recks no more of them, but keeps his eyes fixed, singling out that man only who struck him first and slew him not. Hereupon the son of Tyndareus laid aside his mantle, closely-woven, delicately-wrought, which one of the Lennian maidens had given him as a pledge of hospitality; and the king threw down his dark cloak of double fold with its clasps and the knotted crook of mountain olive which he carried. Then straightway they looked and close close by a spot that pleased them and bade their comrades sit upon the sand in two lines; nor were they alike to behold in form or in stature. The one seemed to be a monstrous son of baleful Typhoeus or of Earth herself, such as she brought forth aforetime, in her wrath against Zeus; but the other, the son of Tyndareus, was like a star of heaven, whose beams are fairest as it shines through the nightly sky at eventide. Such was the son of Zeus, the bloom of the first dawn still on his cheeks, still with the look of gladness in his eyes. But his might and fury waxed like a wild beast's; and he poised his hands to see if they were pliant as before and were not altogether numbed by toil and rowing. But Amynus on his side made no trial; but standing apart in silence he kept his eyes upon his foe, and his spirit surged within him all eager to dash the life-blood from his breast. And between them Lycoreus, the henchman of Amynus, placed at their feet on each side two pairs of gauntlets made of raw hide, dry, exceeding

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK II

but only grazing the skin the bronze sped under his belt and touched not the flesh. Likewise Aretus with well-seasoned club smote Iphitus, the steadfast son of Eurytus, not yet destined to an evil death; assuredly soon was he himself to be slain by the sword of Clytius. Then Anchaeus, the dauntless son of Lyceuges, quickly seized his huge axe, and in his left hand holding a bear's dark hide, plunged into the midst of the Bebrycians with furious onset; and with him charged the sons of Aeacus, and with them started warlike Jason. And as when amid the folds grey wolves rush down on a winter's day and scare countless sheep, unmarked by the keen-scented dogs and the shepherds too, and they seek what first to attack and carry off, often glaring around, but the sheep are just huddled together and trample on one another; so the heroes grievously scared the arrogant Bebrycians. And as shepherds or bee-keepers smoke out a huge swarm of bees in a rock, and they meanwhile, pent up in their hive, murmur with drone hum, till, stupefied by the murky smoke, they fly forth far from the rock; so they stayed steadfast no longer, but scattered themselves inland through Bebrycia, proclaiming the death of Amyrus; fools, not to perceive that another we all unforeseen was hard upon them. For at that hour their vineyards and villages were being ravaged by the hostile spear of Lycaus and the Mariandyni, now that their king was gone. For they were ever at strife about the ironbearing land. And now the foe was destroying their standings and farms,

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

φεύγεσθαι κακὸν οἴτον, ἐπεὶ μῆλα μετσόβοι τηδεῖ
λάβρον ἀπικρέμαται, καθάπερ μέφοις. ἀλλὰ τόγ^η
ἔμπητος

στόρυνται, εἰ κ' ἐσθλοῦ κυβερνητῆρος ἀπαύρυ.

τῷ καὶ Τίφνος οἴδε βαημοσύνης τέλοντο,

ἀσκηθεῖς μὲν, ἀτάρ πεφοβημένοις. ἡματὶ δὲ ἄλλη
ἀντιπέρηην γαίην Βιθυνίδε πείσματ' ανήψαν.

"Εὐθα δὲ ἐπίκτιον οἶκον Ἀγημορίδης ἔχε Φαινέη,
θα περὶ δὴ πάντων ὀλοώτατα πάματ' ἀνετλη
εἶνεκα μαντοσύνης, τὴν οἱ πάρος φρυγιαὶ λίξεν
Ἀγημορίδης· οὐδὲ ὅσσουν ὅπίζετο καὶ Διός αὐτοῦ
χριών ἀτρεκέως ἵερδον ιύσσειν ἀνθρώποισιν.
τῷ καὶ οἱ γῆρας μὲν ἐπὶ δηματίου ἱαλλεῖν,
ἐκ δὲ ἐλετὸς ὁφθαλμῶν γλυκερδὸν φίων· οὐδὲ γάμνυ-
σθαι

εἴσα ἀπειρεσίοισιν δνείασιν, δσσα οἱ αἰεὶ¹⁸⁰
θέσφατα πενθόμενοι περιμαιέται οἰκαδὸν γειρον.
ἄλλα διὰ νεφέων ἀφιν πέλας ἀσσουσαί

"Ἄρπιναι στόρματος χειρῶν τὸ μπὸ γαμφηλῆσιν
συνεχέως ἥρπαζον. ἐλείπετο δὲ ἄλλοτε φορβῆτες
οὐδὲ ὅσον, ἄλλοτε τυτθόν, ἵνα ζώων ἀκύρωτο.

καὶ δὲ ἐπὶ μυδαλέτῃ ὀδμῇσι χέον· οὐδὲ τις ἔτλη
μὴ καὶ λευκανίην δε φορεύμενος, ἄλλ' ἀποτηλοῦ
ἐστηώς· τοῖν τοις οἱ ἀπεπτυνει λείψαντα δαιτός.

αὐτίκα δὲ εἰσαίων ἐνοπήν καὶ δοῦπον ὄμβλου
τούσδε αὐτοὺς παριόντας ἐπίμεσεν, ὃν οἱ ίδιται
θέσφατοι ἐς Διός ήγειρές μπόνασθαι ἔδοθῆτο.

ὑρθωθεῖς δὲ εὐνῆθεν, ἀκήριον ηύτ' ὅγειρον,
βάκτρῳ οκηπτόμενος ῥάκιοῖς ποσὶν γε θύραζε,
τοίχους ἑμφαφύων· τρέμε δὲ ἀφεια μισσομένοιο
ἀδρανή γῆραι τε· πίνων δέ οἱ αὐσταλέος χράς

180

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death, for in its fury it hangs over the middle of the ship, like a cloud, yet it sinks away into calm if it meets with a skilful helmsman. So they by the steering-craft of Tiphys escaped, unhurt but sore dismayed. And on the next day they fastened the lawnsers to the coast opposite the Bithynian land.

There Phineus, son of Agenor, had his home by the sea, Phineus who above all men endured most bitter woes because of the gift of prophecy which Leto's son had granted him aforesince. And he reverenced not a whit even Zeus himself, for he foretold unerringly to men his sacred will. Wherefore Zeus sent upon him a lingering old age, and took from his eyes the pleasant light, and suffered him not to have joy of the delecties untold that the dwellers around ever brought to his house, when they came to enquire the will of heaven. But on a sudden, swooping through the clouds, the Harpies with their crooked beaks incessantly snatched the food away from his mouth and hands. And at times not a morsel of food was left, at others but a little, in order that he might live and be tormented. And they poured forth over all a loathsome stench; and no one dared not merely to carry food to his mouth but even to stand at a distance; so foully reeked the remains of the meal. But straightway when he heard the voice and the tramp of the band he knew that they were the men passing by, at whose coming Zeus' oracle had declared to him that he should have joy of his food. And he rose from his couch, like a lifeless dream, bowed over his staff, and crept to the door on his withered feet, feeling the walls; and as he moved, his limbs trembled for weakness and age; and his parched skin was caked with dirt,

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

έσκλιγκει. φενοὶ δὲ σὺν δεστέα μοῦνον ἔεργον.
ἐκ δ' ἀλθῶν μεγάρου καθίζεστο γρῦνα βαρυνθεῖς
οὐδοῦν ἐπ' αὐλέσαιο· κάροι δὲ μεν ἀμφεκάλυψεν
πορφύρεος, γαῖας δὲ πέριξ ἐδόκησε φέρεσθαι
τειόθεν, ἀβληχρό δὲ ἐπὶ κώματι κέκλιτ' ἀναυδος·
οἱ δέ μιν ὡς εἶδοντο, περισταδὸν ἥγερέθουντο
καὶ τάφον. αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖσι μᾶλα μᾶλις ἔξ 6πάτοιο
στήθεος ἀμπυνέντας μετεφόνεε μαυτοσύγχοιν-

' Κλῆτε, Πανελλήνων προφερέστατοι, εἰ ἐτεὸν δὴ
οἵδ' ὑμεῖς, οὓς δὴ κρινερῆ βασιλῆς ἐφετμῆ

210 "Λργόφης ἐπὶ νηὸς ἄγει μετὰ κῶας Ἰησοῦν.

ὑμεῖς ἀτρεκέως. ἔτι μοι νόος οἴδει ἔκαστα
ἥστι θεοπροπίργοι. χάριν μὲν τοι, ὃ ἀνα, Δητοῦς
υἱέ, καὶ ἀργαλέοισιν ἀνέπτομαι ἐν καμάτοισι.
Ίκεσίου ποδὸς Σηνός, ὅτις φύγεστος ἀλιτροῖς
ἀνδράστι, Φοίβου τὸν ἀμφὶ καὶ αὐτῆς εἰνεκεν" Ήρτος
λίσσομαι, ἢ περίαλλα θεῶν μέμβλεσθε κιβυτοῖς,
χρασμετέ μοι, ρύστασθε δυσάμμορον ἀνέρα λύμην,
μηδέ μ' ἀκεύδειρσιν ἀφορμούθητε λιπόντες
αὐτῶν. οὐ γάρ μοῦνον ἐπ' ὄφθαλμοῖσιν Ἐρευνή
λάξ ἐπέβη, καὶ γῆρας ἀμήρυτον ἐς τέλος ἀλκε-
πρὸς δὲ ἔτι πικρότατον κρέμαται κακὸν ἄλλο
κακῶσιν.

"Λρπυταὶ στόματός μοι ἀφαρπάζουσιν ἐδωδὴν
ἔκποθεν ἀφρύστοιο καταΐσσουσας ὀλέθρον.
ἴσχεο δὲ οὐτενα μῆτιν ἐπίρροθον. ἀλλά κε ρεῖα
αὐτὸς ἐν λελάθοιμι νόον δόρποιο μεμηλώς,
ἢ κείμεται ὁδὸν αἴφα διηέριαι ποτέοντας.
τυτθὸν δὲ ἴν μάρα δίηποτ' ἐβητύος ἄμμι λίπωσιν,
πινεῖ τόδε μυδαλέον τε καὶ οὐ τλαγτὸν μένος δόμητος·
οὐ κέ τις οὐδὲ μάνυτα βροτῶν ἀνσχοιτο πελάσσας, 230
οὐδὲ εἰ οἱ λιδύμαντος ἐληγλάμενον κέπρ εἴη.

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and naught but the skin held his bones together. And he came forth from the hall with wearied knees and sat on the threshold of the courtyard ; and a dark stupor covered him, and it seemed that the earth reeled round beneath his feet, and he lay in a strengthless trance, speechless. But when they saw him they gathered round and marvelled. And he at last drew laboured breath from the depths of his chest and spoke among them with prophetic utterance :

" Listen, bravest of all the Hellenes, if it be truly ye, whom by a king's ruthless command Jason is leading on the ship Argo in quest of the fleece. It is ye truly. Even yet my soul by its divination knows everything. Thanks I render to thee, O king, son of Leto, plunged in bitter affliction though I be. I beseech you by Zeus the god of suppliants, the sternest foe to sinful men, and for the sake of Phoebus and Hera herself, under whose especial care ye have come hither, help me, save an ill-fated man from misery, and depart not unearling and leaving me thus as ye see. For not only but the Fury set her foot on my eyes and I drag on to the end a weary old age ; but besides my other woes a woe hangs over me—the bitterest of all. The Harpies, swooping down from some unseen den of destruction, ever snatch the food from my mouth. And I have no device to aid me. But it were easier, when I long for a meal, to escape my own thoughts than them, so swiftly do they fly through the air. But if haply they do leave me a morsel of food it reeks of decay and the stench is unendurable, nor could any mortal bear to draw near even for a moment, no, not if his heart were wrought of adamant. But necessity,

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possesses me and this dark cloud upon my eyes, and the gods of the underworld—and may their curse be upon me if I die perjured thus—no wrath from heaven will fall upon you two for your help to me."

Then were those two eager to help him because of the oath. And quickly the younger heroes prepared a feast for the aged man, a last prey for the Harpies; and both stood near him, to smite with the sword those pests when they swooped down. Scarcely had the aged man touched the food when they forthwith, like bitter blasts or flashes of lightning, suddenly darted from the clouds, and swooped down with a yell, fiercely craving for food; and the heroes beheld them and shouted in the midst of their onrush; but they at the cry devoured everything and sped away over the sea air; and an intolerable stench remained. And behind them the two sons of Boreas rising their swords rushed in pursuit. For Zeus imparted to them tireless strength; but without Zeus they could not have followed, for the Harpies used ever to outstrip the blasts of the west wind when they came to Phineus and when they left him. And as when, upon the mountain-side, hounds, cunning in the chase, ran in the track of horned goats or deer, and as they strain a little behind gnash their teeth upon the edge of their jaws in vain; so Zetes and Calais rushing very near just grazed the Harpies in vain with their finger-tips. And assuredly they would have torn them to pieces, despite heaven's will, when they had overtaken them far off at the Floating Islands, had not swift Iris seen them and leapt down from the sky from heaven above, and checked them with these words:

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

'Οὐδὲ θέμις, ὃ μίεῖς Βορέιο, ξιφέσσοις θάσσοις
Λαρπυίας, μεγαλοποίη Διὸς κύνας· δρκαὶ δ' αὐτῇ
δώσω ἔγραν. ὡς οὖν οἱ ἔτι χρίμψουσιν ιοῦσαι.'

290

"Ως φαμένη λοιβὴν Στυγὸς ὁμοσεύ, ἥτε θεοῖσιν
ρυγίστη πάντεσσιν ὑπιδινοτάτη τε τέτυκται,
μήδι μὲν Ἀγρυπνοίδας δόμοις ἔτι τάπτε πελάσσαι
εἰσαῦτις Φεινῆος, ἐπεὶ καὶ μύρσιμον ἔχει.
οἱ δὲ δόκριψι εἴξαντες ὑπέστρεψον ἀψὲ ἐπὶ νῆσο
σῶσθεται. Στροφάδας δὲ μετακλείουσ' ἀνθρώπων
ιησους ταῦτα γένεται, πάρος Πλωτὰς καλέοντες.
"Λαρπυία τ' Ἰρία τε διέτμαγεν. οἱ μὲν ἔδυσαν
κευθμῶντα Κρήτης Μικνῶδος· ή δὲ ἀνθροΐσσεν
Οὐλυμπόνδε, θυησι τετράγεσσοιν.

300

Τάφρα δὲ ἀριστῆν πινοει περὶ δέρμα γέροντος
πάντη φοιβήσαντες ἐπικριθὸν ἵρεύσαντο
μῆλα, τέττ' ἐξ Ἀμύκοιο λεγασίης ἐκόμισσαν.
αὐτῷρ ἐπεὶ μέγα δόρπον ἐν μεγάροισιν ἔθεντο
δαινυνθεὶς ἐξέμενοι· σὺν δέ σφισι δαινυτο Φινεὺς
ἀρπαλέως, οἵον τ' ἐν ὄνείρασι θυμὸν ιαίνων.
ἔνθα δέ, ἐπεὶ δόρποιο κορέσσαντ' ἤδε πατῆτος,
πανύγχοις Βορέων μένον μίεις θυρήσσοντες.
αὐτὸς δέ ἐν μέσσοισι παρ' ἐσχάρῃ ἥστο γεραιὸν
πείρατα ναυτιλίῃς διέπων ἄνυσσον τε κελεύθον·

310

"Κλύτε νυν. οὐ μὲν πάντα πέλει θέμις θύμη
διπήγματα
ἀγρεκές δόσσα δέ δημιορε θεοῖς φέλον, οὐκ ἐπε-
κεύσω.

Δασάμην καὶ πρόσθιε Διὸς μόνον ἀφραδέησιν
χρεῖσθαι ἔχείη τε καὶ δε τέλος. ὅδε γέρος αὐτὸς
βούλεται ἀνθρώποις ἐπιβεγκά θέσφατα φαίνειν
μαντριτάνης. ἵνα καὶ τι θεῶν χατέωσι μόσιοι.

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"It is not lawful, O sons of Boreas, to strike with your swords the Harpies, the hounds of mighty Zeus ; but I myself will give you a pledge, that hereafter they shall not draw near to Phineus."

With these words she took an oath by the waters of Styx, which to all the gods is most dread and most awful, that the Harpies would never thereafter again approach the house of Phineus, son of Agenor, for so it was fated. And the heroes yielding to the oath, turned back their flight to the ship. And on account of this men call them the Islands of Turning though aforesome they called them the Floating Islands. And the Harpies and Iris parted. They entered their den in Minoan Crete ; but she sped up to Olympus, soaring aloft on her swift wings.

Meanwhile the chiefs carefully cleansed the old man's squallid skin and with due selection sacrificed sheep which they had borne away from the spoil of Amycus. And when they had laid a huge supper in the hall, they sat down and feasted, and with them feasted Phineus ravenously, delighting his soul, as in a dream. And there, when they had taken their fill of food and drink, they kept awake all night waiting for the sons of Boreas. And the aged sire himself sat in the midst, near the hearth, telling of the end of their voyage and the completion of their journey :

"Listen then. Not everything is it lawful for you to know clearly ; but whatever is heaven's will, I will not hide. I was infatuated aforesome, when in my folly I declared the will of Zeus in order and to the end. For he himself wishes to deliver to men the utterances of the prophetic art incomplete, in order that they may still have some need to know the will of heaven.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

· Πέτρας μὲν πάμπρωτον, ἀφορμηθέντες ἐμεῖο,
Κυανέας διφεσθε δύω ἄλλος ἐν ξυνοχῇσιν,
τίνων οβτινά φῆμι διαμπερές ἔξαλέασθαι.
οὐ γάρ τε βίζγσιν ἐρήμεινται νεάτροι, 220
ἄλλα θαμὰ ξυνίασιν ἐναυτίαις ἀλληληρσιν
εἰκ ἐν, ὑπερθε δὲ πολλὸν ἄλλος κορθύνεται ὑδωρ
βραστόμενον στρηνὴς δὲ περὶ στυφελῷ θρέμει
ἴκτῃ.

τῷ νῦν ἡμετέρρησι παραιφασίροι πίθεσθε,
εἰ ἔτεδι πικειῷ τε πόσῳ μακέρων τ' ἀλέγοντες
πέρετε· μηδὲ αὐτῶν αὐτίγρετον οἵτους ὑλησθε
ὑφραδίως, ή θύνετ' ἐπισπόμενος νεότητι.
οἰωνῷ δὴ πρόσθε πελειάδι πειρήστασθαι
ηῆδος ἀπὸ προμεθέντες ἐφίέμεν. ἦν δὲ δι' αὐτῶν
πετρώων πόντονδε σόη πτερύγεσσι δηγταί, 230
μηκέτε δὴρ μηδὲ αὐτοὶ ἐριγύνεσθε κελεύθουν,
ἄλλ' εἰν καρτύναντες ἕας ίνι χερσὶν ἐρετμὶ^{τέρμινεῖ} ἄλλος στειρωπόνις ἐπεὶ φύος οὐ νῦ τι τόσσον
ἔσσετ' ἐν εὐχωλῆσιν, δσσον τ' ίνι κάρτει χειρῶν.
τῷ καὶ τάλλα μεθέντες ὀνίσταται πανθεσθαι
θαρσαλέως. πρὶν δ' οὗτι θεαύς λίσσεσθαι ἐρύμοι.
εἰ δὲ κεν ἀντικρὺ πταμένη μεσσηργὺς δληται,
ἀφορροὶ στέλλεσθαις ἐπεὶ πολὺ βέλτερον εἰξας
ἀθανάτοις. οὐ γάρ κε κακὸν μόρον ἔξαλέασθε
πετρώων, οὐδὲ εἰ κε σιεβρείη πέλαιοι Ἀργοί. 240

· "Ω μέλεσι, μὴ τλῆτε παρέξ θαμὰ θέσφατα βίημαι,
εἰ καὶ με τρὶς τοσσον δίεσσθ" Οὔρανίδησιν,
δσσον ἀνάρτιόν είμι, καὶ εἰ πλείον στυγέεσθαις
μὴ τλῆτ' οἰωνόσι πάρεξ ἔτι μηὶ περῆσαι.
καὶ τὰ μὲν ὡς εἰ πέλη, τῷς ἔσσεται. ἦν δὲ φύγητε
σύνδρομα πετρώων ὑσκηθέεις ἐνδοθεὶ Πάντου,
αὐτίκα Βιθυνῶν ἐπὶ δεξιὰ γαῖαν ἔχοντες

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

πλάνετο ὥργημάς πεφυλαγμένοι, εἰσόκεν αὗτε
 'Ρήβαιν δικυρόην ποταμὸν ἄκρην τε Μέλανων
 γυνάρψαντες νῆσου Θυντίδος ὄρμου ἐκπρύθε.
 καίσθεν δ' οὐ μάλα ποιῶν διὲξ ἀλὸς ἀντιπέραν
 γῆν Μαριανδυνῶν ἐπικέλσετε νοστήσαντες.
 ἐνθα μὲν εἰς 'Λίβασ καταβάτις ἀστὶ κέλευθος,
 ἄκρη τε προβλήτης 'Αλχερούσιας ἐνθόθι τείνει,
 διατήσις τ' Ἀλχέρων αὐτὴν διὰ νεισθι τέρμαν
 ἄκρην ἐκ μεγάλης προχοᾶς ἵησι φάραγγος.
 ἀγχίμολον δ' ἐπὶ τῇ πολέας παρανείσθε κολωνοὺς
 Παφλαγόνων, τοῖσιν τ' Ἰνστήμος ἐμβασθλευσεν
 πρώτα Πέλοφ, τοῦ καὶ περ ἀφ' αἷματος εὐχετό-
 φυταν.

"Ἐστι δέ τις ἄκρη 'Ελίκεις κατενεκτίον "Ἀρκτου, 300
 πάνταθεν ἡλίβατος, καὶ μιν καλέουσι Κάραμβιν,
 τῇς καὶ ὑπὲρ βορέως περισχίζουσις δελλας·
 ὅπερ μᾶλλον ἡμ πέλαγος τετραμμένη αἴθέρι κύρει.
 τιμόδε περιγυνάρψαντι πολὺς παρακέλσται ἥδη
 λίγημαλός· πολέος δ' ἐπὶ πείραστην Λύγιαλον
 ἀκτὴν ἐπὶ προβλήτης ῥοαῖ· "Ἄλινος ποταμοῖο
 δεινοὺς ἔρευνγονται· μετὰ τὸν δ' ἱρχίρροος Ἰρις
 μειότερος λευκῆσιν ἐλίσσεται εἰς ἄλα δίναις.
 καίδεν δὲ προτέρωσε μέγας καὶ ὑπείροχος ἀγκῶν
 ἔξαρέχει γαῖης· ἐπὶ δὲ στύμα Θερμώδοντος
 κόλπῳ ἐν εὖδιάνωντες Θεμιστεύρειον ὑπὸ ἄκρην
 μύρεται, εὐρεῖης διαειμένος ὑπείροχοι.
 ἐνθα δὲ Δολαρτος πεδίον, σχεδόνθεν δὲ πόληες
 τρισσαὶ· "Αραζουΐδων, μετά τε σμυγερώτατοι
 ἀνδρῶν

τρηχέαν Χάλινθος καὶ ἀτειρέα γαῖαν ἔχουσιν,
 ἔργατίνας· τοι δ' ἀμφὶ σιδήρεα ἔργα μέλονται.
 ἀγχὶ δὲ υπειπάουσι πολύρρητες Ἱβαρηνοὶ

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK II

right and sail on, and beware of the breakers, until ye round the swift river Ithetas and the black beach, and reach the harbour of the Isle of Thynias. Thence ye must turn back a little space through the sea and beach your ship on the land of the Marian-dyni lying opposite. Here is a downward path to the abode of Hades, and the headland of Acheron stretches aloft, and eddying Acheron cleaves its way at the bottom, even through the headland, and sends its waters forth from a huge ravine. And near it ye will sail past many hills of the Paphlagonians, over whom at the first Euelean Pelops reigned, and of his blood they boast themselves to be.

" Now there is a headland opposite Helice the Bear, steep on all sides, and they call it Canubis, about whose crests the blasts of the north wind are thundered. So high in the air does it rise turned towards the sea. And when ye have rounded it broad Aegialus stretches before you; and at the end of broad Aegialus, at a jutting point of coast, the waters of the river Halys pour forth with a terrible roar; and after it Iris flowing near, but smaller in stream, rolls into the sea with white eddies. Onward from thence the head of a huge and towering cape reaches out from the land, next Thermodon at its mouth flows into a quiet bay at the Themiscyrenum headland, after wandering through a broad continent. And here is the plain of Dneas, and near are the three cities of the Amazons, and after them the Chalybes, most wretched of men, possess a soil rugged and unyielding—sons of toil, they busy themselves with working iron. And near them dwelt the Tibareni, rich in sheep, beyond the

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

Ζηνὸς Ἐνξέινοι Γενηταίην ὑπὲρ ἄκρην.
 τῇ δὲ ἐπὶ Μασσάμοικος ὄμούριος ὑλῆσσαν
 ἔξεινς ἡπειρον, ὑπωρείας τε νέμουσται,
 δουρατέοις πύργοισιν ἐν οἰκίᾳ τεκτήμαντες¹
 κάλινα καὶ θαλάμους² εὐπηγέας, οὓς καλέουσιν
 μέσσινος· καὶ δὲ αὐτοὶ ἐπώνυμοι ἔνθεν ἔνσιν.
 τοὺς παραμειβόμενοι λιστῆρ ἐπικέλδετε νῆσφ,
 μῆτι παντοῖη μέγ³ ἀναιδέας ἔξελάσαντες
 σιφονούς, οὐ δῆθεν ἡπειρέσιοι ἐφέπουσιν
 οῆσσον ἡρημάτην. τῷ μὲν τὸν οὐρανὸν Ἀρρος
 λαΐνεον ποίησαν Ἀμαζονίδων βασίλειας
 Ὁτρηρή τε καὶ Ἀγτιόπη, ὑπότε στρατόνιτο.
 ἔνθα γὰρ ὑμμιν δινειαρ πλευκέος ἐξ ἀλός εἰσιν
 ἀρρητον· τῷ καὶ τε φίλα φρονέων ἀγορεύω
 ἰσχέμεν. ἀλλὰ τὴν με πάλιν χρειώ ἀλιτέσθαι
 μαντοσύνῃ τὰ ἔκαστα διηνεκὲς ἔξενέποντα;
 οἵσουν δὲ προτέρωσε καὶ ἡπερονο περαίης
 φέρβονται Φίλυρες· Φίλυρων δὲ ἐφύκερθεν ἔστιν
 Μάκρωνες· μετὰ δὲ αὖ περιόστα φίλα Βεγείρων.
 ἔξεινς δὲ Σάπτειρες ἐπὶ σφίσι ναιετάουσιν
 Βύζηρες δὲ ἐπὶ τοῖσιν ὄμάδακες, ὃν ὑπερ ἥδη
 αὐτοὶ Κόλχοι ἔχονται ἀρήτοι. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τοῦ
 περεῖ⁴, ἔντι μυχάτη κεν ἐνιχρίμψητε θαλάσσην.
 ἔνθα δὲ ἐπὶ ἡπειροιο Κυταιίδος, ηδὲ Ἀμαραντῶν
 τηλάθειν ἐξ ἀρέων πεδίοι δ τε Κιρκαίσιο
 Φάσις δινήσεις εύρων φύσιν εἰς ἀλα βάλλει.
 κείνουν οὐδὲ ἐλάσσοντες ἐπὶ προχοὰς ποταμοῖο
 πύργους εἰσόψεοθε Κυταιίος Λίγταρ,
 ἀλσοῖς τε σκιεσιν Ἀρεος, τόθι κῶνται ἐπ⁵ ἄκρης

¹ After this line I have omitted the next two lines and since then they have not been counted.

² θαλάμους Merker : πύργους MSS.

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK II

terrible to behold, ever glares around, keeping watch over the fleece that is spread upon the top of an oak; neither by day nor by night does sweet sleep subdue his restless eyes."

Thus he spake, and straightway fear seized them as they heard. And for a long while they were struck with silence; till at last the hero, son of Aeson, spake, sore dismayed at their evil plight:

"O aged sire, now hast thou come to the end of the toils of our sea-journeying and hast told us the token, trusting to which we shall make our way to Pontus through the hateful rocks; but whether, when we have escaped them, we shall have a return back again to Hellas, this too would we gladly learn from thee. What shall I do, how shall I go over again such a long path through the sea, unskilled as I am, with unskilled comrades? And Colchian Aea lies at the edge of Pontus and of the world."

Thus he spake, and him the aged sire addressed in reply: "O son, when once thou hast escaped through the deadly rocks, fear not; for a deity will be the guide from Aea by another track; and to Aea there will be guides enough. But, my friends, take thought of the artful aid of the Cyprin goddess. For on her depends the glorious issue of your venture. And further than this ask me not."

Thus spake Agenor's son, and close at hand the twin sons of Thracian Boreas came darting from the sky and set their swift feet upon the threshold; and the heroes rose up from their seats when they saw them present. And Zetes, still drawing hard breath after his toil, spake among the eager listeners, telling them how far they had driven the Harpies and how Iris prevented their slaying them, and how the

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goddess of her grace gave them pledges, and how those others in fear plunged into the vast cave of the Dictaeon cliff. Then in the mornun all their comrades were joyful at the tidings and so was Phineus himself. And quickly Aeson's son, with good will exceeding, addressed him :

" Assuredly there was then, Phineus, some god who cared for thy bitter woe, and brought us hither from afar, that the sons of Boreas might aid thee ; and if too he shoulld bring sight to thine eyes, verily I should rejoice, methinks, as much as if I were on my homeward way."

Thus he spake, but Phineus replied to him with downcast look : " Son of Aeson, that is past recall, nor is there any remedy hereafter, for blasted are my sightless eyes. But instead of that, may the god grant me death at once, and after death I shall take my share in perfect bliss."

Then they two returned answering speech, each to other, and soon in the midst of their converse early dawn appeared ; and round Phineus were gathered the neighbours who used to come thither aforetime day by day and constantly bring a portion of their food. To all alike, however poor he was that came, the aged man gave his oracles with good will, and freed many from their woes by his prophetic art ; wherefore they visited and tenured him. And with them came Pamelius, who was dearest to him, and gladly did he perceive these strangers in the house. For long ere now the seer himself had said that a band of chieftains, faring from Hellas to the city of Aeetes, would make fast their bussers to the Thrinium land, and by Zeus' will would check the approach of the Harpies. The rest the old man

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pleased with words of wisdom and let them go; Paracbius only he bade remain there with the chiefs; and straightway he sent him and bade him bring back the choicest of his sheep. And when he had left the hall Phineus spake gently amid the throng of oarsmen:

"O my friends, not all men are arrogant, it seems, nor unmindful of benefits. Even as this man, loyal as he is, came hither to learn his fate. For when he laboured the most and toiled the most, then the needs of life, ever growing more and more, would waste him, and day after day ever dawned more wretched, nor was there any respite to his toil. But he was paying the sad penalty of his father's sin. For he when alone on the mountains, felling trees, once slighted the prayers of a Naiadryad, who wept and sought to soften him with plaintive words, not to cut down the stamp of an oak tree coeval with herself, wherein for a long time she had lived continually; but he in the arrogance of youth recklessly cut it down. So to him the nymph thereafter made her death a curse, to him and to his children. I indeed knew of the sin when he came; and I bid him build an altar to the Thynian nymph, and offer on it an atoning sacrifice, with prayer to escape his father's fate. Here, ever since he escaped the god-sent doom, never has he forgotten or neglected me; but sorely and against his will do I send him from my doors, so eager is he to remain with me in my affliction."

Thus spake Agenor's son; and his friend straightway came near leading two sheep from the flock.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

αν δὲ Περφίοις υἱες ἐφημοσύνητι γέροντος.
ῶκα δὲ κεκλόμενοι μαντήιαν Ἀπόλλωνα
ῥέζου ἐπ' ἑσχαρόφειν νέου ἡματος ἀνορένου.
καιρότεροι δὲ ἑτάρων μεγεικέα δαῖτ' ἀλέγυνοι.
ἴνθ' εὖ δαισάμενοι, τοὶ μὲν παρὰ πεισμασιν ηὗδε,
τοὶ δὲ αὐτοῦ κατὰ δώματ' αὐλλέες εἰνάζοντο.
ῆρι δὲ ἑτίσιαν πύρας ἐπέχραον, αἵτ' ἀνὰ πᾶσαν
γαῖαν ὄμοις τηῆδε Διὸς πνέοντιν ἀναγγῆ.

Κυρῆνη πέφαται τις ἔλος πύρα Πηγειοῖο 500
μῆλα τέμενι προτέροιστι πάρ' ἀνδράσιν εναδε γιρρ
οί
παρθενόη καὶ λέκτρον ἀείρατον. αὐτὰρ Ἀπόλλων
τὴν γ' ἀνερεψάμενος ποταμῷ ἐπι ποιμαίνουσαν
τηλόθεν Λίμουνίζε, χθονίας παρακάτθετο τύμφαις,
αἱ Λιβύην ἐνέμοντο παρὰ Μέρτωσιν αἴπος.
ἔνθα δὲ Ἀρισταῖον Φοίβῳ τέκεν, ὃν καλέουσιν
Ἀγρέα καὶ Νέρμον πολυλήιοι Λίμουνίζε.
τὴν μὲν γάρ φιλοτητι θεὺς ποιήτατο τύμφῃν
αὐτοῦ μακραίωνα καὶ φυρότιν υἱὰ δὲ ἔνεικεν
νηπίαχον Χέιρωνας ὃντ' ἀντροιστιν κομέεσθαι. 510
τῷ καὶ λεξηθέντι θεαὶ γάμον ἔμνήστευσαν
Μοῦσαι, ἀκέστορείην τε θεοπροπίας τ' ἔβιδαξαν
καὶ μιτ ἕων μῆλαιν θέσσαν ἥρανον, ὃσσ' ἐνέμοντο
άμ πεδίον Φθίης Ἀδαμάντιον ἀμφό τ' ἔρυμνήν
“Οὐθρυν καὶ ποταμοῖς ἴερὸν φύον Λπιδανοῖο.
ἡμος δὲ οὐρανόθεν Μωνίδας ἐφλεγε γιήσσαν
Σείριος, οὐδὲ ἐπὶ δηρὸν ἔην ἄκος ἐνναέτησιν,
τῆμος τὸν γ' ἐκάλεσσαν ἐφημοσύναις Ἐκάτοτο
λαιμοῦ ἀλεξητῆρα. λέπεν δὲ δηγε πατρὸς ἐφετυῆ
Φθίην, ἐν δὲ Κέφι κατενάσσατο, λαὸν ὡγείρας 520

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in Ceos, and gathered together the Parthian people who are of the lineage of Lycaon, and he built a great altar to Zeus Icmæus, and duly offered sacrifices upon the mountains to that star Sirius, and to Zeus son of Cronos himself. And on this account it is that Etesian winds from Zeus cool the land for forty days, and in Ceos even now the priests offer sacrifices before the rising of the Dog-star.

So the tale is told, but the chieftains stayed there by constraint, and every day the Thynians, doing pleasure to Phineus, sent them gifts beyond measure. And afterwards they raised an altar to the blessed twelve on the sea-beach opposite and laid offerings thereon and then entered their swift ship to row, nor did they forget to bear with them a trembling dove; but Euphemus seized her and brought her all quivering with fear, and they loosed the twin lawters from the land.

Nor did they start unmarked by Athena, but straightway swiftly she set her feet on a light cloud, which would waft her on, mighty though she was, and she swept on to the sea with friendly thoughts to the oarsmen. And as when one roveth far from his native land, as we men often wander with enduring heart, nor is any land too distant but all ways are clear to his view, and he sees in mind his own home, and at once the way over sea and land seems plain, and swiftly thinking, now this way, now that, he steers with eager eyes; so swiftly the daughter of Zeus darted down and set her foot on the cheerless shore of Thynia.

Now when they reached the narrow strait of the winding passage, hemmed in on both sides by rugged cliffs, while an eddying current from below was

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

μῆτα ρόντ, πολλὸν δὲ φόβῳ προτέρωτε νέοντο,
ἥδη δὲ σφισι δοῦποι ἀραστομένων πετρίων
ιωλεμένες οὖσαι' ἔβαλλε, βόσων δὲ ἀλιμυρέες ἀκταῖ,
δὴ τότε' ἐπειθ' ὁ μὲν ὄρτο πελειίδα χειρὶ μεμαρ-
πάσι

Ἐβόφημος προφρήτης ἀπιθήμεναι· οἱ δέ ὑπ' ἀναγγῆ
Τίφυος Ἀγνιάθαος θελήμονα ποιήσαντο
εἰρεοίην, ἵν' ἐπειτα διέκ πέτρας ἀλίσσειαν,
κάρτει φέ πίσυνοι. τὰς δέ αὐτίκα λοίσθιους ἄλλων
οἰγομένας ἀγκέντα περιγράμφαντες ἴσσοντο. 500
σὺν δέ σφι χύτο θυμός· οἱ δέ ἀλέξαι πτερύγεσσιν
Ἐβόφημος προέηκε πελειάδα· τοι δέ ἀμα πάντες
ἥειραν κεφαλὰς ἐσορώμενοι· ή δὲ δι' αὐτῶν
ἐπτατο· ταλ δέ ἀμιδεις πάλιν ἀντίαι αἰλλῆλησσιν
ἀμφοὶ ὄμοι ἔνιοισσαι ἐπέκτυπτον. ὄρτο δὲ πολλὴ
ἄλμη ἀναβροσθεῖσα, μέφος ὡς· αὐτε δὲ πόντος
σμερδαλέον· πάντη δὲ περὶ μέγας ἔβρεμεν αἰθίρ.

Κοῦλαι δὲ σπῆλυνγγες ὑπὸ σπιλίδας τροχεῖας
κλυζούντης ἀλλοὶ ἐνδεν ἔβόμβεον ὑψόθι· δέ δυθῆς
λευκὴ καχλάζοντος ἀνέπτυνε κύματος ἄχνη. 570
μῆτα δέ ἐπειτα πέριξ εἶλει ρόντ. δέρα δέ ἐκοψαν
οὐραῖα πτερά ταύγε πελειάδος· ή δέ ἀπόρουσσεν
ἀσκηρθήξ. ἔρέται δὲ μέγ' ἰαχον ἔβριχε δέ αὐτὸς
Τίφυς ἐρεστέμεναι κρετερῶς. οἴγουντο γάρ αὐτὶς
ἄνδειχα. τούς δέ ἀλίσσοντας ἔχει τρόμος, βόρα μὲν
αὐτῇ

πληημμυρίδες παλίνορσος ἀνερχομένη κατένεικεν
εἶσιν πετρίων. τότε δέ αἰνοτατον δέος εἶλεν
πάντας· ὑπέρ κεφαλῆς γάρ ἀμιγχανος ἦν δλεθρος.
ἥδη δέ ἐνθα καὶ ἐνδε διὰ πλατύς εἶδετο Πόντος,
καὶ σφισιν ἀπροφύτως ἕνδεν μέγα κύμα πάροιθεν 580
κυρτόν, ἀποτμῆγι σκοπιῷ ἵσον· οἱ δέ ἐσιδόντες

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about to leap down upon the ship's whole length and to overwhelm them. But Tiphys was quick to ease the ship as she laboured with the oars; and in all its mass the wave rolled away beneath the keel, and at the stern it raised Argo herself and drew her far away from the rocks; and high in air was she borne. But Euphemus strode among all his comrades and cried to them to bend to their oars with all their might; and they with a shout smote the water. And as far as the ship yielded to the rowers, twice as far did she leap back, and the oars were bent like curved bows as the heroes used their strength.

Then a vaulted hollow rushed upon them, and the ship like a cylinder ran on the furious wave plunging through the hollow sea. And the eddying current held her between the clashing rocks; and on each side they shook and thundered; and the ship's timbers were held fast. Then Athena with her left hand thrust back one mighty rock and with her right pushed the ship through; and she, like a winged arrow, sped through the air. Nevertheless the rocks, ceaselessly clashing, shone off as she passed the extreme end of the stern-ornament. But Athena soared up to Olympus, when they had escaped unscathed. And the rocks in one spot at that moment were rooted fast for ever to each other, which thing had been destined by the blessed gods, when a man in his ship should have passed between them alive. And the heroes breathed again after their chilling fear, beholding at the same time the sky and the expanse of sea spreading far and wide. For they deemed that they were saved from Hades; and Tiphys first of all began to speak:

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

"Ελπομαι αὐτῇ νηὶ τόγ' ἐμπεδον ἔξαλκασθαι
ἡμέας· οὐδέ τις ἄλλος ἐπαίτιος, διστοι 'Λθήνη,
ἢ οἱ ἐνέπνευσεν θεῖον μένος, εὐτέ μεν 'Αργος
γόρμφουσιν συνάρασσε· θέμις δ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἀλώναι.
Αἰσωμδη, τίνη δὲ τεοῦ βασιλῆος ἐφετμῆν,
εὗτε διεκ πέτρας φυγέειν θεὸς ἡμιν δπασσεν,
μηκέτι δεῖδιθι τοῖον· ἐπεὶ μετόπισθεν ἀέθλους
εὐπαλκας τελέεσθαι 'Ληγμορίδης φέτο Φιενός."

"Π' ρ' ἄμα, καὶ προτέρωσε παρὰ Βιθυνίδα
γαῖαν

τῆα διὲκ πέλαγος σεῦεν μέτον. αὐτὰρ ὁ τόμης 630
μειλιχίους ἐπέεσσι πάραβληδην προσέειπεν
· Τίψυ, τίη μοι ταῦτα παρηγορέεις ἀχέοντι;
ἡμεροτονίασάμην τε κακὴν καὶ ἀμηχανον ἀτην.
χρίν γάρ ἐφιεμένοιο καταντικρὺ Πελλας
αὐτίκε' ἀνήμασθαι τόνδε στόλον, εἴ καὶ ἐμελλον
υηλειῶς μελεῖστὶ κεδαιόμενος θαυμεσθαι·
μῶν δὲ περισσὸν δεῖμα καὶ ἀτλήτους μελεθῶντας
ἄρκεμαι, στιγέων μὲν ἀλλὸς κρυόσατα κελευθα
νηὶ διαπλῶειν, στιγέων δ', ὅτ' ἐπ' ἥπεροιο
βαίνωμεν. πάντη γάρ ἀνάρσιοις ἀνδρες ἔστιν. 630
αἰεὶ δὲ στονύθεσσαν ἐπ' ἡματι τύκτα φυλάσσω,
ἔξοτε τὸ πρώτιστον ἐμὴν γάριν ἡγερέθεοςθε,
φραζόμενος τὰ ἔκαστα· σὺ δ' εὑμαρέωτ ἀγορεύεις
οἷον ἦτι ψυχῆτ ἀλέγων ὑπερ· αὐτὰρ ἔγωγε
εἰο μὲν οὐδὲ ἡβαιδὺ ἀτύχομαι· ἀμφὶ δὲ τοῦ
καὶ τοῦ ὄμοι, καὶ σεῖο, καὶ ἄλλων δεῖδι ἔταρων
εἰ μὴ ἐς Ἑλλάδα γαῖαν ἀπήμονας ὑμε κομίσσω·"

"Οι φάτ' ἀριστήων πειρώμενος· οἱ δ' ὄμάδησαν
θαρσαλέοις ἐπέεσσιν. δὲ φρένας ἔνδον λίνθη
κεκλημέπιοι, καὶ ρ' αὐτις ἵπιρρήδην μετέειπεν· 640

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"It is my hope that we have safely escaped this peril—we, and the ship; and none other is the cause so much as Athene, who breathed into Argo divine strength when Argus knitted her together with bolts; and she may not be caught. Son of Aeson, no longer fear thou so much the best of thy king, since a god hath granted us escape between the rocks; for Phineus, Agenor's son, said that our toils hereafter would be lightly accomplished."

He spake, and at once he sped the ship onward through the midst of the sea past the Bithynian coast. But Jason with gentle words addressed him in reply: "Tiphys, why dost thou comfort thus my grieved heart? I have erred and am distraught in wretched and helpless ruin. For I ought, when Pelias gave the command, to have straightway refused this quest to his face, yea, though I were doomed to die pitilessly, torn limb from limb, but now I am wrapped in excessive fear and cares unbearable, dreading to sail through the chilling paths of the sea, and dreading when we shall set foot on the mainland. For on every side are unkindly men. And ever when day is done I pass a night of groans from the time when ye first gathered together for my sake, while I take thought for all things; but thou talkest at thine ease, caring only for thine own life; while for myself I am dismayed not a whit; but I fear for this man and for that equally, and for thee, and for my other comrades, if I shall not bring you back safe to the land of Helleus."

Thus he spake, making trial of the chiefs; but they shouted loud with cheerful words. And his heart was warmed within him at their cry and again he spake outright among them:

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK II

" My friends, in your valour my courage is quickened.
Wherefore now, even though I should take my way
through the gulfs of Hades, no more shall I let fear
seize upon me, since ye are steadfast amid cruel
terrors. But now that we have sailed out from the
striking rocks, I trow that never hereafter will there
be another such fearful thing, if indeed we go on
our way following the counsel of Phineus."

Thus he spake, and straightway they ceased from
such words and gave unwearying labour to the oar;
and quickly they passed by the swiftly flowing river
Rhebus and the peak of Calone, and soon thereafter
the Black headland, and near it the mouth of the
river Phyllis, where aforetime Dipsacus received in
his house the son of Athamas, when with his man
he was flying from the city of Orchomenus; and
Dipsacus was the son of a meadow-nymph, nor was
insolence his delight, but contented by his father's
streams he dwelt with his mother, pasturing his flocks
by the shore. And quickly they sighted and sailed
past his shrine and the broad banks of the river
and the plain, and deep-flowing Calpe, and all the
windless night and the day they bent to their
tireless oars. And even as ploughing oxen toil as
they cleave the moist earth, and sweat streams in
abundance from flank and neck; and from beneath
the yoke their eyes roll askance, while the breath
ever rushes from their mouths in hot gasps; and all
day long they toil, planting their hoofs deep in
the ground; like them the heroes kept dragging
their oars through the sea.

Now when divine light has not yet come nor is it
utter darkness, but a faint glimmer has spread over
the night, the time when men wake and call it

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK II

twilight, at that hour they ran into the harbour of the desert island Thymias and, spent by weary toil, mounted the shore. And to them the son of Leto, as he passed from Lycia far away to the countless folk of the Hyperboreans, appeared; and about his cheeks on both sides his golden locks flowed in clusters as he moved; in his left hand he held a silver bow, and on his back was slung a quiver hanging from his shoulders; and beneath his feet all the island quaked, and the waves surged high on the beach. Helpless amazement seized them as they looked; and no one dared to gaze face to face into the fair eyes of the god. And they stood with heads bowed to the ground; but he, far off, passed on to the sea through the air; and at length Orpheus spake as follows, addressing the chiefs:

"Come, let us call this island the sacred isle of Apollo of the Dawn since he has appeared to all, passing by at dawn; and we will offer such sacrifices as we can, building an altar on the shore; and if hereafter he shall grant us a safe return to the Haemonian land, then will we lay on his altar the thighs of horned goats. And now I bid you propitiate him with the steam of sacrifice and libations. Be gracious, O king, be gracious in thy appearing."

Thus he spake, and they straightway built up an altar with shingle; and over the island they wandered, seeking if haply they could get a glimpse of a fawn or a wild goat, that often seek their pasture in the deep wood. And for them Leto's son provided a quarry; and with pinos rites they wrapped in fat the thigh bones of them all and burnt them on the sacred altar, celebrating Apollo, Lord of Dawn. And round the burning sacrifice they set up a broad

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dancing-ring, singing, "All hail, fair god of healing, Phœbus, all hail," and with them Oenurus' goodly son began a clear lay on his Bistonian lyre; how once beneath the rocky ridge of Parnassus he slew with his bow the monster Delphyne, he, still young and beardless, still rejoicing in his long tresses. Mayst thou be gracious! Ever, O king, be thy locks unshorn, ever unrauged; for so is it right. And none but Leto, daughter of Coeus, strokes them with her dear hands. And often the Corycian nymphs, daughters of Pleistus, took up the cheering strain crying "Healer"; hence arose this lovely refrain of the hymn to Phœbus.

Now when they had celebrated him with dance and song they took an oath with holy libations, that they wold ever help each other with concord of heart, touching the sacrifice as they swore; and even now there stands there a temple to gracious Concord, which the heroes themselves reared, paying honour at that time to the glorious goddess.

Now when the third morning came, with a fresh west wind they left the lofty island. Next, on the opposite side they saw and passed the mouth of the river Sangarius and the fertile land of the Mariandyni, and the stream of Lyca and the Anthemocisian lake; and beneath the breeze the ropes and all the tackle quivered as they sped onward. During the night the wind ceased and at dawn they gladly reached the haven of the Achærian headland. It rises aloft with steep cliffs, looking towards the Bithynian sea; and beneath it smooth rocks, ever washed by the sea, stand rooted firm; and round them the wave rolls and thunders loud, but above, wide-spreading plane trees

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grow on the topmost point. And from it towards the land a hollow glen slopes gradually awry, where there is a cave of Hades overarched by wood and rocks. From here an icy breath, unceasingly issuing from the chill recess, ever forms a glistening rime which melts again beneath the midday sun. And never does silence hold that grim headland, but there is a continual murmur from the sounding sea and the leaves that quiver in the winds from the cave. And here is the outfall of the river Acheron which bursts its way through the headland and falls into the Eastern sea, and a hollow ravine brings it down from above. In after times the Niscean Megarians named it Soñautæ¹ when they were about to settle in the land of the Mariandyni. For indeed the river saved them with their ships when they were caught in a violent tempest. By this way the heroes took the ship through² the Acheronian headland and came to land over against it as the wind had just ceased.

Not long had they come unmarked by Lyæus, the lord of that land, and the Mariandyni—they, the slayers of Amyens, according to the report which the people heard before; but for that very deed they even made a league with the heroes. And Polydeuces himself they welcomed as a god, flocking from every side, since for a long time had they been warring against the arrogant Belvycians. And so they went up all together into the city, and all that day with friendly feelings made ready a feast within the palace of Lyæus and gladdened their souls with converse. Aeson's son told him the lineage and

¹ i.e. Savour of sailors.

² i.e. through the ravine that divides the headland.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

σφωτέρων μυθεῖσθαι ἔτάρων, Πελαό τ' ἐφετμάς,
 ἥδ' ὡς Δημητιδεσσοιν ἐποξουσιοῦντο γυναιξίν,
 δοσα τε Κύζικον ἀμφὶ Δαλισινήν ἐπέλεσσαν
 Μυσῖδα δ' ὡς ἀφίκοντο Κίον θ', ὅθι καλλιπον ἥρω⁷⁷⁰
 Ἡρακλέην πέκοντι νόσῳ, Γλαύκοιδ τε βάζειν
 πόφραδε, καὶ Βέβρυκας ὅποις "Αμυκόν τ' ἔδαιξαν,
 καὶ Φεινῆς ἔειπε θεοπροπίας τε δύην τε,
 ἥδ' ὡς Κυανέας πέτρας φύγου, ὅτι τ' ἀβόλησαν
 λιγταῖδη κατὰ νῆσον. δ' ἐξείης ἐνέποντος
 θέληγετ' ἀκονῆ θυμόν· ἄχος δ' ἔλεν Ἡρακλῆν
 λειπομένῳ, καὶ τοῖον ἐποιειπεσσι μετηνόμα·

"Ο φίλοι, οἷου φωτὸς ἀποπλαγχθέντες ἀριστῆς
 πέρετ¹ ἐς λίγητην τόσσον πλόου. εὖ γὰρ ἐγώ μιν
 Δασκύλου ἐν μεγάροισι κατευτόθι πατρὸς ἐμοῖσο
 οἴδησιδών, διτε δεύρο δὲ Ἀσθέος ἡπεροιο
 πεζὸς ὅβη ζωστῆρα φίλοππολέμοιο κομίζων
 Ἰππολύτηρ² ἐμὲ δὲ εἴρε μένον χροιάντα ιούλους.⁷⁸⁰
 ξυθα δὲ ἐπὶ Πριόλαο καστηρίτοιο θανόντος
 ἡμετέρου Μυσῖδοιν ὑπ' ἀνδράσιν, ὅντινα λαὸς
 αἰκτίστοις ἐλέγοισιν ὀδύρεται ἐξεῖτι κείνου,
 πέλλεινων Τιτίην ἀπεκαίνυντο πυγμαχέοντα
 καρτερόν, διτε πάντεσσι μετέπρεπεν ἡθέοισιν
 εἶδος τ' ἡδὲ βίην· χρυσίδει δὲ οἱ ἥλας³ ὀδύντας.
 αὐτάρο ὁμοῦ Μυσῖδοιν ἐμῷ ὑπὸ πατρὸς δάμασσεν
 καὶ θρυγας,⁴ οἱ ναιοῦσιν ὄμώλακας ἡμειν ἱρούρας,
 φῦλά τε Βιθυνῶν αὐτῷ κτεντίσσατο γαίῃ,
 ἔστιν⁵ ἐπὶ Τρηβαίου προχοᾶς σκόπελόν τε Κολώνης.⁷⁹⁰
 Παφλαγόνετ τ' ἐπὶ τοῖς Πελοπήσιοι εἰκαθευν αὔτως,

¹ καὶ Θρύγας] Μόγιστα; is given in the scholia as a variant.

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name of each of his comrades and the behests of Pellas, and how they were welcomed by the Lemnian women, and all that they did at Dolionian Cyxicus; and how they reached the Mysian land and Clus, where, sore against their will, they left behind the hero Hercules, and he told the saying of Glaucus, and how they slew the Bebrycians and Amycus, and he told of the prophecies and affliction of Phineus, and how they escaped the Cynocean rocks, and how they met with Leto's son at the island. And as he told all, Lycus was charmed in soul with listening; and he grieved for Hercules left behind, and spake as follows among them all :

" O friends, what a man he was from whose help ye have fallen away, as ye cleave your long path to Aeetes ; for well do I know that I saw him here in the halls of Duscylus my father, when he came hither on foot through the land of Asia bringing the girdle of warlike Hippolyte ; and me he found with the down just growing on my cheeks. And here, when my brother Priapus was slain by the Mysians—my brother, whom ever since the people lament with most piteous dirges—he entered the lists with Titias in boxing and slew him, mighty Titias, who surpassed all the youths in beauty and strength ; and he dashed his teeth to the ground. Together with the Mysians he subdued beneath my father's sway the Phrygians also, who inhabit the lands next to us, and he made his own the tribes of the Bithynians and their land, as far as the mouth of Rhebas and the peak of Colone ; and besides them the Paphlagonians of Pelops yielded just as they were,

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

δοσσοντς Βιλλαίοιο μέλαιν περιάγνυνται ὑδωρ.
 ἀλλά με νῦν Βέθρυκες ὑπερβασίη τ' Ἀμύκοιο
 τηλόθι καιετάουτος, ἐνόσφισαν, Ἡρακλῆος,
 δὴν ἀποτεμνόμενοι γαῖης ἄλις, ὅφερ ἐβάλλουτο
 οὐρα βαθυρρεόντος ὑφ' εἰαμεναῖς "Τπίσιο.
 ἔμπης δὲ ἐξ ὑμέων ἔδοσαν τίσαι σύδε τὸ φῆμι
 ἡματι τῷδε ἀέκητι θεῶν ἐπελάσσας ἄρηα,
 Τυνδαρίδην Βέθρυξιν, ὃτ' ἀνέρα κεῖνον ἐπεφρεν.
 τῷ νῦν ἥματιν ἐγὼ τίσαι χάριν ἄρκινος εἴμι,
 τίσω προφρονέω. ή γὰρ θέμις ἡπεδανοῖσιν
 ἀνδράσιν, εἴτ' ἄρξωσιν ἀρείουν ἄλλοι ὀφέλλειν.
 ξυνῇ μὲν πάντεσσιν ὄμδοτολον ὅμμιν ἐπεσθαί
 Δάσκυλον ὁτρυνέω, ἐμδὲν νίκα τοῖο δὲ λόντος,
 ή τ' ἂν ἐνξένοισι διέξις ἄλλος ἀντιάσοιτε
 ἀνδράσιν, ὅφερ αὐτοῖο ποτὶ στόμα Θερμώδουντος.
 μόσφι δὲ Τυνδαρίδαις Ἀχερονοίδος ὑφόθεν ἄκρης
 εῖσομαι ιερὸν αἰπὺ τὸ μὲν μᾶλα τηλόθι πάντες
 ναυτίλοι ἀμ πέλαγος θηεύμενοι ἴλαζονται
 καὶ κέ σφιν μετέπειτα πρὸ δαστεος, οἷα θεοῖσιν,
 πίσινες εναρότοιο γῆνας πεδίοιο ταμοίμησο." 810

"Πε τότε μὲν δαιτ' ἀμφὶ πανήμερον ἑψιδωντο.
 ἥρι γε μὴν ἐπὶ νῆα κατηισαν ἐγκουνέοντες
 καὶ δὲ αὐτὸς σὺν τοῖσι Λύκος κλε, μυρῆ ὀπάσσας
 δῶρα φέρειν ἀμα δὲ οὐα δόμων ἐκπειστε νέεσθαι.

"Ἔνδα δὲ Ἀβαντιάδην πεπρωμένη ἥλαστε μοῖρα
 Ἰδμονα, μαντοσύνησι κεκασμένου· ἀλλά μη σύτι
 μαρτοσύναι ἐσάωσαν, ἐπεὶ χρεῶ ἦρε δαμήναι.
 κεῖτο γὰρ εἰαμενῆ δονακώθεος ἐν ποταμοῖο
 Φυχόμενος λάγωνας τε καὶ ἀσπετον ἰδεῖν ηδὲν
 κάπτριος ἀργιόδων, δλοὸν τέρατ, δην ρα καὶ αὐταὶ 820

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even all those round whom the dark water of Billaens breaks. But now the Bebrycians and the insolence of Amycus have robbed me, since Heracles dwells far away, for they have long been cutting off huge pieces of my land until they have set their bounds at the meadows of deep-flowing Hypius. Nevertheless, by your hands have they paid the penalty; and it was not without the will of heaven, I trow, that he brought war on the Bebrycians this day—he, the son of Tyndareus, when he slew that champion. Wherefore whatever requital I am now able to pay, gladly will I pay it, for that is the rule for weaker men when the stronger begin to help them. So with you all, and in your company, I bid Dascylus my son follow; and if he goes, you will find all men friendly that ye meet on your way through the sea even to the mouth of the river Thermonodon. And besides that, to the sons of Tyndareus will I raise a lofty temple on the Acherusian height, which all sailors shall mark far across the sea and shall reverence; and hereafter for them will I set apart outside the city, as for gods, some fertile fields of the well-tilled plain."

Thus all day long they revelled at the banquet. But at dawn they bled down to the ship in haste; and with them went Lycus himself, when he had given them countless gifts to bear away; and with them he sent forth his son from his home.

And here his destined fate snote Idmon, son of Abas, skilled in soothsaying; but not at all did his soothsaying save him, for necessity drew him on to death. For in the mire of the reedy river there lay, cooling his flanks and huge belly in the mud, a white-tusked boar, a deadly monster, whom even the

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

νύμφαις ἐλειονόμοις ὑπεδεῖδυσαν· οὐδέ τις ἀνδρῶν
ἥβεν· οἷος δὲ κατὰ πλατὺ βόσκετο τῦφος.

αὐτὰρ δγ' ἵλυβεντος ἀνὰ θρφσμοὺς ποταμοῖο
νίσσετ' Ἀβαντιάδης· ὁ δὲ ἄρ' ἔκποθεν ἀφράσταιο
ἴψι μὲν ἐκ δονάκων ἀνεπάλμενος ἥλασε μηρὸν
ἀνήρδην, μέσσας δὲ σὺν ὅστέῳ ἵνας ἔκερσεν.

ὅξον δὲ ἦγε κλίνγξας οὐδεὶς πέσεν· οἱ δὲ τυπέντος
ἀθρόοις ἀντιάγχυσαν. ὀρέξατο δὲ αἰψ' ὀλοοῖο
Πηλεῖς αἰγανάκῃ φύγαδ' εἰς Ἄλος ὀρμαζόντος
καπτρίου· ἔσσυτο δὲ αὐτιες ἐναντίον ἀλλά μεν Ἰδας οὗτος
οὔτασε, Βεβρυχὸς δὲ θοῷ περικύππεσε δουρὶ.
καὶ τὸν μὲν χαράδριον λίπον αὐτόθι πεπτηῶτα·
τὸν δὲ ἕταροι ἐπὶ τῇ φέρον ψυχορραγίαντα,
ἀχνύμενοι, χερσσοῖς δὲ ἐῶν ἐνκάτθαντες ἔταιροι.

"Εὐθα δὲ ναυτιλίης μὲν ἐρητύσαντο μέλεσθαι,
ἴμφι δὲ κηνέεργος νέκυος μένον ἀσχαλόωντες.
ἵματα δὲ τρία πάντα γύναι ἐτέρῳ δὲ μεν ἡδη
τίρχυον μεγαλωστή· συνεκτερέιξε δὲ λαδες
αὐτῷ ὄμοις βασιλίῃς Λύκῳ· παρὰ δὲ ἀσπετα μῆλα
ἢ θέμις οἰχομένοισι, ταφῆια λατιμοτόμησαν.

καὶ δή τοι κέχυται τοῦδε ἀνέρος ἐν χθονὶ κείνη
τύμβος· σῆμα δὲ ἐπεστι· καὶ ὀψιγάνωστιν ἰδέσθαι,
πηίσιν ἐκ κατίνοιο φάλαγξ· θαλίθει δέ τε φύλλοις
ἄκρης τυτθὸν ἔνερθ' ἀλχεροντίδος. εἰ δέ με καὶ τὸ
χρειώ ἀπηλεγένες Μουσέων ὑπὸ γηρύσσασθαι,
τόνθε πολισσοῦχον διεπέφραδε Βοιωτοῖσιν
Νισαίοισι τε Φοῖβος ἐπιρρίθην ἴλαεσθαι,
ἄμφι δὲ τούτης φάλαγγα παλαιγενέος κοτίνουσι

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nymphs of the marsh dreaded, and no man knew it ; but all alone he was feeding in the wide fen. But the son of Abas was passing along the raised banks of the river, and the boar from some unseen lair leapt out of the reed-bed, and clattering gashed his thigh and severed in twain the sinews and the bone. And with a sharp cry the hero fell to the ground ; and as he was struck his comrades flocked together with answering cry. And quickly Peleus with his hunting spear aimed at the murderous boar as he fled back into the fen ; and again he turned and charged ; but Idas wounded him, and with a roar he fell impaled upon the sharp spear. And the boar they left on the ground just as he had fallen there ; but Idmon, now at the last gasp, his comrades bore to the ship in sorrow of heart, and he died in his comrades' arms.

And here they stayed from taking thought for their voyaging and abode in grief for the burial of their dead friend. And for three whole days they lamented ; and on the next they buried him with full honours, and the people and King Lycos himself took part in the funeral rites ; and, as is the due of the departed, they slaughtered countless sheep at his tomb. And so a barrow to this hero was raised in that land, and there stands a token for men of later days to see, the trunk of a wild olive tree, such as ships are built of ; and it flourishes with its green leaves a little below the Acheronian headland. And if at the bidding of the Muses I must tell this tale outright, Phoebus strictly commanded the Boeotians and Niæcans to worship him as guardian of their city, and to build their city round the trunk of the ancient wild olive ; but they,

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Instead of the god-fearing Aeolid Idmon, at this day
honours Agamemnon.

Who was the next that died? For then a second time the heroes heaped up a barrow for a comrade dead. For still are to be seen two monuments of those heroes. The tale goes that Tiphys son of Hagnes died; nor was it his destiny thereafter to sail any further. But him there on the spot a short sickness bid to rest far from his native land, when the company had paid due honours to the dead son of Abus. And at the cruel woe they were seized with unbearable grief. For when with due honours they had buried him also laid by the seer, they cast themselves down in helplessness on the sea-shore silently, closely wrapped up, and took no thought for meat or drink; and their spirit drooped in grief, for all hope of return was gone. And in their sorrow they would have stayed from going further had not Hera kindled exceeding courage in Aeneus, whom near the waters of Iubatus Astypalaea bore to Poseidon; for especially was he skilled in steering and eagerly did he address Peleus:

"Son of Aeneus, is it well for us to give up our toils and linger on in a strange land? Not so much for my prowess in war did Jason take me with him in quest of the fleece, far from Parthenia, as for my knowledge of ships. Wherefore, I pray, let there be no fear for the ship. And so there are here other men of skill, of whom none will blemish our voyaging, whomsoever we set at the helm. But quickly tell forth all this and boldly urge them to call to mind their task."

Thus he spake; and Peleus' soul was stirred with gladness, and straightway he spake in the midst of

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all : " My friends, why do we thus cherish a bootless grief like this ? For those two have perished by the fate they have met with ; but among our host are steersmen yet, and many a one. Wherefore let us not delay our attempt, but rouse yourselves to the work and cast away your griefs."

And him in reply Aeacus's son addressed with helpless words : " Son of Aeacus, where are these steersmen of thine ? For those whom we once deemed to be men of skill, they even more than I are bowed with vexation of heart. Wherefore I forebode an evil doom for us even as for the dead, if it shall be our lot neither to reach the city of fell Aeetes, nor ever again to pass beyond the clashing rocks to the land of Hellas, but a wretched fate will ensnare us here ingloriously till we grow old for naught."

Thus he spake, but Aeneus quickly undertook to guide the swift ship ; for he was stirred by the impulse of the goddess. And after him Erginus and Nauplius and Euphemus started up, eager to steer. But the others held them back, and many of his comrades granted it to Aeacus.

So on the twelfth day they went aboard at dawn, for a strong breeze of westerly wind was blowing. And quickly with the oars they passed out through the river Acheron and, trusting to the wind, shook out their sails, and with canvas spread far and wide they were cleaving their passage through the waves in fair weather. And soon they passed the outfall of the river Callichorus, where, as the tale goes, the Nysean son of Zeus, when he had left the tribes of the Indians and came to dwell at Thebes, held revels and arrayed dances in front of a cave, wherein he passed unsmiling sacred nights, from which time

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the neighbours call the river by the name of Callichorus¹ and the cave Aulion.²

Next they beheld the barrow of Sthenelus, Actor's son, who on his way back from the valorous war against the Amazons—for he had been the comrade of Heracles—was struck by an arrow and died there upon the sea-bench. And for a time they went no further, for Persephone herself sent forth the spirit of Actor's son which creaved with many tears to behold men like himself, even for a moment. And mounting on the edge of the barrow he gazed upon the ship, such as he was when he went to war; and round his head a fair helm with four peaks gleamed with its blood-red crest. And again he entered the vast gloom; and they looked and marvelled; and Mopsus, son of Ampyxus, with word of prophecy urged them to land and propitiate him with libations. Quickly they drew in sail and threw out lawlers, and on the strand paid honour to the tomb of Sthenelus, and poured out drink offerings to him and sacrificed sheep as victims. And besides the drink offerings they built an altar to Apollo, saviour of ships, and burnt thigh bones; and Orpheus dedicated his lyre; whence the place has the name of Lyra.

And straightway they went aboard as the wind blew strong; and they drew the sail down, and made it taut to both sheets; then Argo was borne over the sea swiftly, even as a hawk soaring high through the air commits to the breeze its outspread wings and is borne on swiftly, nor swerves in its flight, poising in the clear sky with quiet pinions. And so, they passed by the stream of Parthenius as it flows into the sea, n

¹ i.e. river of fair dances.

² i.e. the bedchamber.

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πρητύτου ποταμοῦ, παρεμέτρεον, φέντε κούρη
Λητωίς, ἀγρηθεν δτ' οὐρανὸν εἰσαναβάλνη,
διὸ δέρας ἴμερτοῖσιν ἀναψύχει ὑδάτεσσιν.
ινκτὶ δὲ πειστὸν ἀλληλούτον ἐπιπροτέρωσε θέοντες
Σήσαμον αἴπεινον τε παρεξενέοντ' Ἐρυθίμουν,
Κρωβίαλον, Κρώμαν τε καὶ ὄληντα Κύτωρον.
ἔνθεν δὲ αὐτεῖς Κάραμβιν ἀμὲν ἡλιόσιον βολῆσιν
γνάμψαντες παρὰ πουλὺν ἐπειστὸν ἥλαινον ἐρετμοῖς
Ληγαλὸν πρόπαν θυμῷ δύμαν καὶ ἐπὶ θυματὶ νύκτα.

Αὐτίκια δὲ Ἀσσυρίης ἐπίβιαν χθονές, ζεῦ
Σινάπην,

θυγατέρ' Ἀσωποῦν, καθίσσατο, καὶ οἱ διπασσονες
παρθενέην Ζεὺς αὐτὸς, ὑποσχετίησι δολωθεῖς.
δὴ γάρ οὐ μὲν φιλότητος ἀδέλετον νεῦσε δέντ' αὐτῷ
δωσέμενας, δέ κεν θσι μετὰ φρεσὶν ἰθύσαιεν.
ἡ δέ ἐπαρθενέην ὑγιστατο κέρδοσύνησιν.
ἄς δὲ καὶ Ἀπόλλωνα παρέπαφεν εὑρηθῆναι
ίέμενον, ποταμὸν τὸν τοῖς "Ἄλιν" οὐδὲ μὲν
ἀνδρῶν

τίγνη τις ἴμερτῆσιν ἐν ἀγκοίνησι δίμασσον.
ζεῦσα δὲ Τρικκαῖον ἡγανοῦ Δημιόχοιο
οἰες, Δημόλεων τε καὶ Αὐτόλυκος Φλογίος τε
τῆμος ἔθ', Ἡρακλίος ἀποπλαγχθέντες, ἔναιον
οἱ φατά τόθ', ὃς ἐνόησαν ἀριστήσων στόλον ἀνδρῶν,
σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἡγηρτέες ἐπέφραδον ἀντιάσαντες
οὐδὲ ἔτι μεμνάζειν θέλον ἔμπεδον, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ,
ἀργέστερον παράσσον ἐπιπνεόντος, ἔβησαν.

τοῖσι δέ οὐδού μετέπειτα θοῇ πεφορημένοι αὔρρ
λεπτον "Ἄλιν ποταμὸν, λέπτον δέντ' ἀγχίρροον" Ιριν,
ηβὲ καὶ Ἀσσυρίης πρόχυνσιν χθονές θυματὶ δέ αὐτῷ
γνάμψαν Ἀμαζονίων ἐκαθεν λιμενῆσιν ἀκρην.

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most gentle river, where the maid, daughter of Leto, when she mounts to heaven after the chase, cools her limbs in its much-desired waters. Then they sped onward in the night without ceasing, and passed Sesamus and lofty Erythini, Crobiaitis, Cromna and woody Cytorus. Next they swept round Carambis at the rising of the sun, and plied the oars past endless Aegialus, all day and on through the night.

And straightway they landed on the Assyrian shore where Zeus himself gave a home to Sinope, daughter of Asopus, and granted her virginity, beguiled by his own promises. For he longed for her love, and he promised to grant her whatever her heart's desire might be. And she in her craftiness asked of him virginity. And in like manner she deceived Apollo too who longed to wed her, and besides them the river Halys, and no man ever subdued her in love's embrace. And there the sons of noble Deimachus of Tricea were still dwelling, Deileon, Autolyeus and Phlogius, since the day when they wandered far away from Hemeles; and they, when they marked the array of chieftains, went to meet them and declared in truth who they were; and they wished to remain there no longer, but as soon as Argestes¹ blew went on ship-board. And so with them, borne along by the swift breeze, the heroes left behind the river Halys, and left behind Iris that flows hard by, and the delta-land of Assyria; and on the same day they rounded the distant headland of the Amazons that guards their harbour.

¹ The north-west wind.

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Βαθα ποτὲ προμολοῦσαν' Ἀριγτιάδα Μελανίππην
 ἥρως Ἱρακλέης ἐλοχήσατο, καὶ οἱ ἄποινα
 Ἰππολύτη ζωστῆρα παναίδον ἔγγυάλιξεν
 ἀμφὶ καστρυῖτην ὁ δὲ ἵππομονα πέμψεν ὀπίσσω.
 τῆς αὐτῆς ἐν κόλπῳ, προχοαις ἐπὶ Θερμώδοντος, 970
 κέλσαν, ἐπεὶ καὶ πόντος δρύνετο μασσομένοισιν.
 τῷ δὲ αὐτιᾳ ποταμῶν ἐναλλγκιος, οὐδὲ φίεθρα
 τόσσον ἐπὶ γαῖαν ἴησι παρέξειθεν ἄνδυχα βάλλων.
 τετράκις εἴς ἑκατὸν δένοιτο καν., εἰ τις ἑκαστα
 πεμπάζοι· μία δὲ οὖη ἐτίτυμος ἐπλεστο πηγῇ.
 οἱ μὲν τὸ ἔξ ἀρέων κατακύσσεται ἡ πειρόνιδε
 υψηλῶν, ἀ τε φασὶν Ἀμαζόνες κλείεσθαι.
 ἕνθεν δὲ αἰπυτέρην ἐπικίνδυναται ἐνδοθι γαῖαν
 ἀντικρύν τῷ καὶ οἱ ἐπίστροφοι εἰσὶ κέλευθοι.
 αἰεὶ δὲ ἀλλινδιτ ἀλλη, ὅπῃ κύρσειε μάλιστα 980
 ιπτερουν χθαμαλῆς, εἰλίσσεταις ἡ μὲν ἀπαθεν,
 οἱ δὲ πέλας πολέες δὲ πόροι μόνιμοι ἔσσιν,
 ὅπωρ ὑπεξαφένται δὲ ἀμφαδὸν ἀμμυγα παύροις
 Πόντους ἐς Ἀξεινον κυρτὴν ὑπερεύγεται ἄχυτη,¹
 καὶ νῦ κε δηθύνοντες Ἀμαζονίδεσσιν ἔμιξαν
 θομένην, καὶ δέ οὖ κεν ἀναιμωτέ γέρισηναν—
 οὐ γέρ 'Αμαζονίδες μάλ' ἐπήτινες, οὐδὲ θέμιστας
 τίουσας πεδίον Δογάντιον ἀμφενέμουτο.
 ἀλλ' ὅθρις σταυρόεσσα καὶ Ἀρεος ἔργα μεμίλειεν
 δὴ γὰρ καὶ γενεὴν ἔσσαν 'Αρεος Ἀρμονίη τε 990
 νύμφης, ἦτ' Ἀριγή φιλοπτολέμους τέκε κούρας,
 ἀλσεος Ἀκρονίον κατὰ πτύχας εὐνηθεῖσα—
 εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ἐκ Διόσθεν πνοιαν πάλιν ἀργεστῶν
 ἥλυθον· οἱ δὲ ἀνέμηρ περιγγέα καλλιπον ἀκτήν,
 ἔνθα Θεμισκύρειαι 'Αμαζόνες ὠπλιζόντο.

¹ Μηναν Νεικείην; Άρρην MSS.

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK II

Here once when Melanippe, daughter of Ares,
had gone forth, the hero Hercules caught her by
ambuscade and Hippolyte gave him her glistening
girdle as her sister's ransom, and he sent away his
captive unharmed. In the bay of this headland, at
the outfall of Thermodon, they ran ashore, for the
sea was rough for their voyage. No river is like
this, and none sends forth from itself such mighty
streams over the land. If a man should count every
one he would lack but four of a hundred, but the
real spring is only one. This flows down to the
plain from lofty mountains, which, men say,
are called the Amazonian mountains. Thence it
spreads inland over a hilly country straight forward;
wherefrom its streams go winding on, and they roll
on, this way and that ever more, wherever best they
can reach the lower ground, one at a distance and
another near at hand; and many streams are
swallowed up in the sand and are without a name;
but, mingled with a few, the main stream openly
bursts with its creeling crest of foam into the
Inhospitable Pontus. And they would have tarried
there and have closed in battle with the Amazons,
and woul'd have fought not without bloodshed—for
the Amazons were not gentle foes and regarded not
justice, those dwellers on the Doeantian plain; but
grievous insolence and the works of Ares were all
their care; for by rice they were the daughters of
Ares and the nymph Harmonia, who bare to Ares
war-loving maidls, wedded to him in the glens of the
Armenian wood—had not the breezes of Argestes
come again from Zeus; and with the wind they left
the rounded beach, where the Thenibeyreium Amazons

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

οὐ γάρ ὁμηγερέες μίαν ἀρ πόλιν, ἀλλ' ἀνὰ γαῖαν
κεκρυμέναις κατὰ φύλα διάτριχα ναιετήσασκον
νύσφι μὲν αἵδ' αὐται, τῆσιν τότε κοιρανέσσειν
Ἴππολέτη, νύσφιν δὲ Λυκάστιαι ἀμφενέμουστα,
νύσφι δ' ἵκαντοβόλοι Χαδήσιαι. ἡματι δ' ἄλλωφ 1000
ινκτί τ' ὅπιπλομένη Χαλύθων παρὰ γαῖαν ἴκοντο.

Τοῖσι μὲν οὖτε βωῶν ἄροτος μέλει, οὔτε τεις ἄλλη
φυταλὶ καρποῦ μελίφρομος· οὐδὲ μὲν οὕτοις
ποίμνιας ἔρσηστι νόμῳ ἐν ποιμαίνουσιν.
ἄλλας σιδηροφόρους στυφελὴν χθόνα γατομένοις
ῶνον ἀμείβονται Βιοτίσιοι, οὐδέ ποτέ σφιν
ἡδὸς ἀντέλλει καμάτων ἄτερ, ἀλλὰ κελαινῇ
λιγνίαι καὶ καπνῷ κιέματον βαρὺν ὀτλεύουσιν.

Τοὺς δὲ μετ' αὐτίκες ἐπεστα Γενηταίου Διὸς ἄρρην
γνάμψαντες σώντο παρὲξ Τιβαρηγιίδα γαῖαν. 1010
ἔοιδε ἐπεὶ ἄρ πε τέκωνται ὑπὸ ἀνδράσι τέκνα
γυναικες,

αὐτοῖ μὲν στενάχουσιν ἐνὶ λεχέεσσι πεσόντες,
κρίσαται δησύμενος· ταὶ δὲ εὐ κομέουσιν ἔδωλῆ
πίνεται, οὐδὲ λαετρὰ λεχώμα τοῖσι πένονται.

Ίρρος δὲ αὗτ' ἐπὶ τοῖσιν δρος καὶ γαῖαν ἀμειβον,
ἥ ἐν Μοσσαύροικοι οὐδέρα υἱετάσουσιν
μόσσυνται, καὶ δὲ αὐτοὶ ἐπώνυμοι ἔρθεν ἔστιν.
ἄλλοιντ δὲ δίκη καὶ θέσμα τοῖσι τέτυκται.
ὅσσα μὲν ἀμφαδίην φέζειν θέμεις, ή ἐνὶ δήμῳ,
ἢ ἀγορῇ, τὰδε πάντα δύμοις ἐν μηχανώνται 1020
ὅσσα δὲ ἐνὶ μεγάροις πεπονιήμεθα, κεῖνα θύραζε
ἀφεγέναια μέσσογεσιν ἐνὶ φέζουσσιν ἀγνιαῖς.
οὐδὲ τένης πιδῶτες ἐπιδήμεος, ἀλλά, σύνες ὁς
φορθέάδες, οὐδὲ οἰβαιὸν οἴτυζόμενοι παρεόνται,
μίσγονται χαμέδην ξυνῇ φιλότητι γυναικῶν.

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK II

earth they lie with the women. Their king sits in the loftiest hut and dispenses upright judgments to the multitude; poor wretch! For if haply he err at all in his decrees, for that day they keep him shut up in starvation.

They passed them by and cleft their way with oars over against the island of Ares all day long; for at dusk the light breeze left them. At last they spied above them, hurtling through the air, one of the birds of Ares which haunt that isle. It shook its wings down over the ship as she sped on and sent against her a keen feather, and it fell on the left shoulder of goodly Oileus, and he dropped his oar from his hands at the sudden blow, and his comrades marvelled at the sight of the winged bolt. And Eribotes from his seat hard by drew out the feather, and bound up the wound when he had loosed the strap hanging from his own sword-sheath; and besides the first, another bird appeared swooping down; but the hero Clytlus, son of Eurytus—for he bent his curved bow, and sped a swift arrow against the bird—struck it, and it whirled round and fell close to the ship. And to them spake Amphidamus, son of Aleus:

"The island of Ares is near us; you know it yourselves now that ye have seen these birds. But little will arrows avail us, I trow, for landing. But let us contrive some other device to help us, if ye intend to land, bearing in mind the injunction of Phineus. For not even could Hemeles, when he came to Arcadia, drive away with bow and arrow the birds that swam on the Stymphalian lake. I saw it myself. But he shook in his hand a rattle of bronze and made a loud clatter as he stood upon a lofty

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

τηλοῦ, ἀτυξηλῷ ὑπὸ δεῖματι κεκληρυῖαι.
τῶ καὶ νῦν τοίην τιν' ἐπιφραζόμεθα μῆτιν·
αὐτὸς δὲ οὐ τὸ πάροιθεν ἐπιφρασθεὶς ἔνθοιμι.
ἴνθέμενοι κεφαλῆσιν ἀερτιλόφους τρυφαλεῖας,
ἱμισσες μὲν ἔρεσσετ' ἄμοιβαδίς, ήμισσες δὲ
διύραστι τε ξυστοῖσι καὶ ἀσπίσιν ὅρσετε νῆα.
αὐτῷ πασσυδίγ τεριώσιον δρυντ' ἀντὴν
ἀθρόοι, ὅφρη κελφὸν ἀηθείγ φοβέωνται
νεύοντάς τε λάφους καὶ ἐπήφορα δανύραθ' ὑπερθεν.
εἰ δέ κειται τότε νῆσον ικώμεθα, δὴ τότε ἐπειτα
σὺν κελάνῳ σακέεσσι πελάρωμον ὅρσετε δούποιν·

"Ως δέ τις πάντεσσι δέ τείρροθος ηὔδανε
μῆτις.

ἄρφι δέ χαλκείατ κόρυθας κεφαλῆσιν ἔθεντο
δεινὸν λαμπομένας, ὅπι δέ λόφοι ἐσσείοντα
φοειίκεοι. καὶ τοι μὲν ἄμοιβίδην ἐλίπεσκον·
τοι δέ αὖτ' ἐγχείρησι καὶ ἀσπίσι νῆγ' ἐκάλυψαν.
ὡς δέ διε τις κεράμῳ κατερέψεται ἕρκιον ἀνήρ,
δώματος ἀγλαῖην τε καὶ ὑετοῦ ἔμμεναι πλήκαρ,
ἄλλῳ δέ ἔμπεδον ἄλλος ὁμῶς ἐπαμοιβώτις ἄρτρεν·
αἵστοις δέ τις νῆα συσαρτύναντες ἔρεψαν.

αἵτη δέ κλαγγὴ δίδου πέλει εἴκ δύμάδοιο
ἀνδρῶν κινημένων, ὅπότε ξινίωσι φάλαργες,
τοίη δέ τις οὐψόθετος θέρα κιδιατ' ἀντῇ.
οὐδέ τιν' οἰωνῶν ἔτις ἐσέδρακον, ἀλλὰ διε μῆσω
χρύμψαντες σακέεσσιν ἐπέκτυπον, αὐτίκ' ἀρ' οὐγέ
μυρίοις ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα πεφιζότες ηερέθοντο.
άντι δέ ὀπότε Κρονίδηρ τικινῆγε ἐφέρηκε χάλαζαν
ἐκ νεφέων ἀνά τ' ἀστυν καὶ οἰκία, τοι δέ ὑπὸ τοῖσιν
ἔνταέται κάναθον τεγέων ὑπερ εἰσαΐοντες
ἡνταίς ἀκήρη, ἐπει σφε κατέλλαθε χείματος ὥρη
ἀπροφάτως, ἀλλὰ πρίν ἐκαρτύναντο μέλαθρον

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK II

peak, and the birds fled far off, screeching in bewildered fear. Wherefore now too let us contrive some such device, and I myself will speak, having pondered the matter beforehand. Set on your heads your helmets of lofty crest, then half row by turns, and half fence the ship about with polished spears and shields. Then all together raise a mighty shout so that the birds may be scared by the unwanted din, the nodding crests, and the uplifted spears on high. And if we reach the island itself, then make mighty noise with the clashing of shields."

Thus he spake, and the helpful device pleased all. And on their heads they placed helmets of bronze, gleaming terribly, and the blood-red crests were tossing. And half of them rowed in turn, and the rest covered the ship with spears and shields. And as when a man roofs over a house with tiles, to be an ornament of his home and a defence against rain, and one tile fits firmly into another, each after each; so they roofed over the ship with their shields, locking them together. And as a din arises from a warrior-host of men sweeping on, when lines of battle meet, such a shout rose upward from the ship into the air. Now they saw none of the birds yet, but when they touched the island and clashed upon their shields, then the birds in countless numbers rose in flight hither and thither. And as when the son of Cronos sends from the clouds a dense hail-storm on city and houses, and the people who dwell beneath hear the din above the roof and sit quietly, since the stormy season has not come upon them unawares, but they have first made strong their roofs; so the birds sent against the heroes a thick

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK II

the waves hurled the sons of Phrixus, together with their wassy beam, upon the beach of the island, in the murky night; and the floods of rain from Zeus ceased at sunrise, and soon the two bands drew near and met each other, and Argus spoke first:

"We beseech you, by Zeus the Beholder, whoever ye are, to be kindly and to help us in our need. For fierce tempests, falling on the sea, have shattered all the timbers of the crazy ship in which we were cleaving our path on business bent. Wherefore we entreat yon, if haply ye will listen, to grant us just a covering for our bodies, and to pity and succour men in misfortune, your equals in age. Oh, reverence suppliants and strangers for Zeus' sake, the god of strangers and suppliants. To Zeus belong both suppliants and strangers; and his eye, methinks, beholdest even us."

And in reply the son of Aeson prudently questioned him, deeming that the prophecies of Phineus were being fulfilled: "All these things will we straightway grant you with right good will. But come tell me truly in what country ye dwell and what business bids you sail across the sea, and tell me your own glorious names and lineage."

And him Argus, helpless in his evil plight, addressed: "That one Phrixus an Aeolid reached Aea from Hellas you yourselves have clearly heard ere this, I trow; Phrixus, who came to the city of Aeetes, bestriding a ram, which Hermes had made all gold; and the fleece ye may see even now. The ram, at its own prompting, he then sacrificed to

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Φυξίριος ἐκ πάντων Κρονίδης Διὸς. καὶ μιν ἔδεκτο
Ἄντης μεγάρῳ, κούρην τέ οἱ ἐγγυάλιξεν
Χαλεπόπην ἵναέδυνον ἐνφροσύνης εὐδοίο.
τῶν ἔξι ἀμφοτέρων εἰμὲν γένος. ἀλλ' οὐ μὲν ἡδη
γηραιός θάνατος Φρίξος ἐν Λίκταρ δέδροισιν
ἡμεῖς δ' αὐτίκα πατρὸς ἐφετράμων ἀλέγοντες
νεῦμαθ' ἐς Ὀρχομενὸν κτείνων Ἀθάραυτος ἔκητε.
εἰ δὲ καὶ οὐνομα δῆθεν ἐπιθένεις ἐδαῆσθαι,
τῷδε Κυτίσσωρος πέλει οὐνομα, τῷδε τε Θρόντιο,
τῷδὲ Μέλας· ἐμὲ δ' αὐτὸν ἐπικλεοῖστέ κεν Ἀργον.
“Ω, φάτ· ἀριστήες δὲ συνηβολή κεχάροντο,
καὶ σφεας ἀμφίσπον περιθαμψέες. αὐτάρ Τίθσων
ἔξαντις κατὰ μοῖραν ἀμείφατο τοῖσθ' ἐπέεσσιν.
“Η ἄρα δὴ γνωτοὶ πατρώοι πάμπιν ἔδυτες
λίσσεοθ' εὑμειόντας ἐπαρκέσσαι κακότητο.
Κρηθεὺς γύρος δ' Ἀθάμας τε καστυγητοι γεγάσσιν.
Κρηθῆρος δ' νιωνὸς ἔρω σὸν τοιεῖδ' ἑταῖροις
Ἐλλάδος ἔξι αὐτῆς νέομ' ἐς πόλιν Λίκταο.
ἄλλα τὰ μὲν καὶ ἐσαῦτις ἐνύψομεν ἀλλαζόντων.
τὸν δ' ἐσσασθε πάροισθεν. ὑπ' ἐννεατίχοις δ' ὅλῳ
ἀθανάτων ἐς χείρας ἐμὲς χατίοντας ἵκεσθαι.”
“Η ἁ, καὶ ἐκ τούτῃ δῶκε σφίσιν εἶματα δῦναι.
πασσυδή δ' ἥπειτα κλον μετά υηὸν Ἀρηος,
μῆλοις ιερευσόμενος περὶ δ' ἐσχάρῃ ἐστιμοντο
ἐσσυμένως, ητ' ἐκτὸς ἀνηρεφέος πέλει υηοῦ
στιώων· εἴσω δὲ μέγας λέθος ἱρήρειστο
ιερός, φ ποτε πᾶσαι Ἀμαζόνες εὐχετέωντο.

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK II

Zeus, son of Cronos, above all, the god of fugitives. And him did Aeetes receive in his palace, and with gladness of heart gave him his daughter Chalciope in marriage without gifts of wooing.¹ From those two are we sprung. But Phrixus died at last, an aged man, in the home of Aeetes; and we, giving heed to our father's behests, are journeying to Orchomenus to take the possessions of Athamas. And if thou dost desire to learn our names, this is Cytissorus, this Phrontis, and this Melas, and me ye may call Argus."

Thus he spake, and the chieftains rejoiced at the meeting, and tended them, much marvelling. And Jason again in turn replied, as was fitting, with these words:

"Surely ye are our kinsmen on my father's side, and ye pray that with kindly hearts we succour your evil plight. For Cretheus and Athamas were brothers. I am the grandson of Cretheus, and with these comrades here I am journeying from that same Hellas to the city of Aeetes. But of these things we will converse hereafter. And do ye first put clothing upon you. By heaven's devising, I ween, have ye come to my hands in your sore need."

He spake, and out of the ship gave them raiment to put on. Then all together they went to the temple of Ares to offer sacrifice of sheep; and in haste they stood round the altar, which was outside the roofless temple, an altar built of pebbles; within a black stone stood fixed, a sacred thing, to which of yore the Amazons all used to pray. Nor was it

¹ i.e., without exacting gifts from the bridegroom. So in the Iliad (ix. 140) Agamemnon offers Achilles any of his three daughters dowries.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

αλλ' αἰνῶς ὀλοφύσιν ἀπηκνεῖσθαι ἄρτρεν
Αἴγατρες τῶν καὶ περιβελτία μαντιλλεσθαι.
στεῦται δὲ Ἱελίου γύνος ἔμμεναι ἀμφὶ δὲ Κάλχων
ἔθνεα ναιετάνουσιν ἀπέρροντα· καὶ δὲ κεν "Δρει
σμερδαλέην ἐνοπήν μέγα τε σθένος ἴσοφαρίζει.
οὐ μάτι οὐδὲ ἀπάνευθεν ἔλειν δέρος Λίθτασ
φυζίδιον, τοῖός μιν ὅφις περὶ τὸ ἀμφὶ τὸ ἔρυται
ἀθάνατος καὶ ἀνπνοε, διὰ αὐτὴν Γαῖη ἀνέψυσσε
Καυκάσου ἐν κρημαῖσι, Τυφανίη δθεὶ πέτρῃ,
ἔνθα Γυφάονά φασι Διὸς Κρονίδαο κεραυνῷ
βλήμενον, ὅππότε οἱ στιβαρὰς ἐπορέξατο χεῖρας,
θερμὸν ἀπὸ κρατὸς στάξαι φύνον· Ἰκετο δὲ αὐτῶς
οὔρεα καὶ παδίου Νυσήνεων, ἦνθ' ἔτι νῦν περ
κεῖται ὑποβρύχιος Σερβιωνίδος ὥδασι λίμνης.
1210

"Περὶ δέ τοι ἔφη· πολέοσσι δὲ ἀπὸ χλόδος εὖλε παρειὰς
αὐτίκα, τοῖον ἀεθλὸν δέ τοι ἔχεινον. αἴψα δὲ Πηλεὺς
θαρσαλέοις ἐπέεσσιν ἀμείψατο, φάνησέν τε·

"Μηδὲ οὐτως, ήθεις, λίγῳ δειδέσσεο θυμῷ.
οὕτε γάρ οὐδὲ ἀλλήλην ἐπιδενόμεθ, ὡστε χερίους
ἔμμεναι Λίθτασ σὸν ἔντεσι πειρηθῆναι·
ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡμέας οἴω ἐπισταμένους πολέμοιο
κεῖτε μολέιν, μακάρων σχεδὸν αἷματος ἐκγεγαῶτας.
τῷ εἰ μὴ φιλότητι δέρος χρύσειον ὀπύσσει,
οὐ οἱ χραιστρίσειν ἐπιέλπομαι· ἔθνεη Κάλχων.
1220

"Οὐδὲ οἶγ' ἀλλιγλοισιν ἀμοιβαδὸν ἴγαρδάντο,
μέσφ' αὐτις δύρποιο καρεσσόμενοι κατέβαρθεν.
ἥρι δὲ ἀνεγραμένουσιν ἐνκράτης ἄστιν οὐρος·
ἰστία δὲ ἱειραν, τὰ δέ ὑπαὶ βιτῆς ἀνέμοιο
τελετο· ρίμφα δὲ νῆσον ἀποπροέλειπον Ἀρίστος.
1230

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK II

And at nightfall they came to the island of Philyra, where Cronos, son of Uranus, what time in Olympus he reigned over the Titans, and Zeus was yet being nurtured in a Cretan cave by the Curetes of Ida, lay beside Philyra, when he had deceived Rhea; and the goddess found them in the midst of their dalliance; and Cronos leapt up from the couch with a rush in the form of a steed with flowing mane, but Ocean's daughter, Philyra, in shame left the spot and those haunts, and came to the long Pelasgian ridges, where by her union with the transfigured deity she brought forth huge Chelidon, half like a horse, half like a god.

Thence they sailed on, past the Maeones and the far-stretching land of the Beechiri and the over-weeping Sapeires, and after them the Byzeres; for ever forward they clavè their way, quickly borne by the gentle breeze. And lo, as they sped on, a deep gulf of the sea was opened, and lo, the steep crags of the Caucasum mountains rose up, where, with his limbs bound upon the hard rocks by galling fetters of bronze, Prometheus fed with his liver an eagle that ever rushed back to its prey. High above the ship at even they saw it flying with a loud whirr, near the clouds; and yet it shook all the sails with the fuming of those huge wings. For it had not the form of a bird of the air but kept poised its long wing-feathers like polished oars. And not long after they heard the bitter cry of Prometheus as his liver was being torn away; and the air rang with his screams until they marked the ravening eagle rushing back from the mountain on the self-same track. And at night, by the skill of Argus, they reached broad-flowing Phasis, and the utmost bounds of the sea.



BOOK III

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

ἀνδεῖχα πορφύρουσται ἐν τῷ σφίσιν· αὐτίκα δὲ Ἡρο
τοῦ μητρόφωστα παρουτέρη ἐκφατο μῆνον
‘Δεῦρ’ λοιπον μετὰ Κύπρου ἐπιπλόμενα δέ μιν
ἄμφω

παιεῖ ἐφειπεῖν ὑπρέψαμεν, αἴ κε πίθηται·
κούρτην Λίγτεω πολυφάρμακον οἶσι βέλεσσιν
θέλξαι μιστεύσας ἐπ’ Ἰήσονι. τὸν δὲ ἀν δια
κείνης ἐμνεσίσιν ἐς Ἑλλάδα κιθατ ἀνάξειν.

‘Ως ἄρ’ ἔφη· πικινὴ δὲ συνενάδε μῆτις Ἀθίνη, οὐ
καὶ μιν ἐπειτ’ ἔξαντις ἀμείβετο μειδικόνσιν
· ‘Προη, νήιδα μέν με πατήρ τέκε τοιο βολίων,
οὐδέ τινα χρειὸν θελετήριον οίδα πόθοιο.
εἰ δέ σοι αὐτῇ μῦθος ἐφανδίνει, ή τ’ ἀν ἔγωγε
ἐσπούδην’ σὸν δέ κει φαίης ἐπος μιστεύσα.’

‘Η, καὶ ἀναίξασας ἐπὶ μέγα δῶμα τένοντο
Κύπριδος, δέ τέ οἱ δεῖμεν πόσις ἀμφοργήσει.
ἀππότε μει τὸ πρώτα παρὰ Διὸς ἴγεν ἄκοιτιν.
ἔρκεα δὲ εἰσελθεῦσαι ὑπ’ αἴθοντη θαλάμοιο
ἔσταν, οὐ ἐντύνεσκε θεὰ λέχος Ἐφαίστοιο.
ἄλλ’ οἱ μὲν ἐς χαλκεῶνα καὶ ἄκρωνας ἦρι βεβίκει,
νήσοισι πλαγκτῆρισιν μυχόν, φῶντι πάντα
δαιδαλα χάλκευεν φυπῆ πυρός· ή δέ ἄρα μούνη
ἥστο δόμῳ δινωτὸν ἀνά θρόνου, ἄντα θυράνιον.
λευκόσισιν δέ ἐκπτερύθε κόμας ἐπιειμένη δῶμας
κεσμει χρυσεῖγ διὰ κερκίδι, μῆλοι δὲ μακροῦς
πλεῖστας πλοκαέμους· τὰς δέ προπάρουθεν ιδοῦσσα
ἔσχεθεν, εἴσω τέ σφ’ ἐκιλεῖ, καὶ ἀπὸ θρόνου ὥρτο,
εἰσέ τ’ ἐν κλυσμοῖσιν ἀτάρ μετέπειτα καὶ αὐτὴ
ἴζανε, ἀφήκτους δὲ χεροῖσιν ἀνεδίησατο χαῖτας.
τοῖα δὲ μειδιώσα προσένυσπεν αἰμαλίσιοισιν.

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK III

straightway Hera was the first to speak her thought : "Come, let us go to Cyprus; let both of us incast her and urge her to bid her son (if only he will obey) speed his shaft at the daughter of Aeetes, the enchantress, and charm her with love for Jason. And I deem that by her device he will bring back the fleece to Hellas."

Thus she spake, and the prudent plan pleased Athena, and she addressed her in reply with gentle words :

"Hera, my father begot me to be a stranger to the darts of love, nor do I know any charm to work desire. But if the word pleases thee, surely I will follow ; but thou must speak when we meet her."

So she said, and starting forth they came to the mighty palace of Cypris, which her husband, the half-footer god, had built for her when first he brought her from Zena to be his wife. And entering the court they stood beneath the gallery of the chamber where the goddess prepared the couch of Hephaestus. But he had gone early to his forge and anvils to a broad cavern in a floating island where with the blast of flame he wrought all manner of curious work ; and she all alone was sitting within, on an inland seat facing the door. And her white shoulders on each side were covered with the spindle of her hair and she was parting it with a golden comb and about to braid up the long tresses ; but when she saw the goddesses before her, she stayed and called them within, and rose from her seat and placed them on couches. Then she herself sat down, and with her hands gathered up the locks still uncombed. And smiling she addressed them with crafty words :

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

· Ήθειαί, τής δεῦρο νόσος χρειώ τε κορδέα
δημαιάς αντει; τί δ' ίκανετον, ούτε πάρος γε
λίγη φοιτήζουσας, ἐπεὶ περίεστε θεάων;

Τὴν δ' Ἡρη τοῖσισιν ἀμειβομένη προσέκεπτεν.
Κερτομένεις· μῶν δὲ κέαρ συνορίνεται ἄτρη.
ἡδῆ γὰρ ποταμῷ ἐν Φίσιδι οὐδὲ κατίσχει
Λίστριδης, ἡδὲ ἄλλοι ὅσοι μετὰ κῶντας ἔπονται.
τῶν ἦτοι πάντων μέν, ἐπει πέλας ἔργου δραρεν,
δεῖδιμεν ἐκπαγῆλας, περὶ δ' λίστριδας μᾶλιστα. 60
τὸν μὲν ἔγων, εἰ καὶ περ ἐτ "Λίδα καυτίλληται
λυσθέμενος χαλκέων" Ιχίουν νειόθει δεσμῶν,
ρύσσομαι, ὅσσον ἀμοισιαν ἐν σθένος ἐπλετο γυνοις,
δέρρα μὴ ἐγγέλλασῃ Πελίης κακὸν οἴτον ἀλύξας,
ὅς μὲν περιφυλαρέγ θυνεων ἀγέραστον ἔθηκεν.
καὶ δ' ἄλλωτ ἔτει καὶ πρὶν ἐμοὶ μέγα φίλατ' Ἰησον
ἔχότ' ἐπὶ προχοήσιν ἄλις πλιγθεοτος Λιανόρου
ἰνδρῶν εὔνομῆς περιμένην ἀντεβόλησεν
Θήρης ἔξανισμον, μιφετῷ δ' ἐπαλάνετο πάντα
οὔρεα καὶ σκοπιαν περιμένοις, οἱ δὲ κατ' αἰτῶν 70
χάίμαρροι καναχηδὰ κυλινδόμενοι φορέοντο.
γυρὶ δὲ μὲν εἰσαμένην δλοφύρατο, καὶ μὲν πατέρας
αὗτὸς ἔοις ὄμοιοις διεκ προσάλλες φέρειν ὕδωρ.
τῷ μὲν μοι ἀλληλούτον περιτίεται· οὐδέ κε λαβθη
τίσειεν Πελίης, εἰ μή σὺ γε νόστον δπάσσεις.

· Οὐς τέλος· Κύπριν δ' ἐνεοστασίη λάβε μύθων.
ἀζετο δ' ἀντομένην "Πρην ἔθεν εἰσορύωσα,
καὶ μεν ἐπειτ' ἀγανθῶσι προσέκεπτεν ἤγ' ἐπέεσσιν.
· Πότινα θεά, μή τοι τι κακότερον ἄλλο πέλοιστο
Κύπριδος, εἰ δὴ σέος λιλαιομένης ἀθερίζω 80
ἢ ἐπος ἡέ τι ἔργον, ὃ κεν χέρες αἴγε κάμοισιν
ἥπεδαντις· καὶ μή τις ἀμοιβαλη χάρες ἔστω."

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK III

"Good friends, what intent, what occasion brings you here after so long? Why have ye come, not too frequent visitors before, chief among goddesses that ye are?"

And to her Hera replied: "Thou dost mock us, but our hearts are stirred with calamity. For already on the river Phasis the son of Aeson moors his ship, he and his comrades in quest of the fleece. For all their sakes we fear terribly (for the task is nigh at hand) but most for Aeson's son. Him will I deliver, though he sail even to Hades to free Ixion below from his brazen chains, as far as strength lies in my limbs, so that Pelias may not mock at having escaped an evil doom—Pelias who left me unhonoured with sacrifice. Moreover Jason was greatly loved by me before, ever since at the mouth of Anaurus in flood, as I was making trial of men's righteousness, he met me on his return from the chase; and all the mountains and long ridged peaks were sprinkled with snow, and from them the torrents rolling down were rushing with a roar. And he took pity on me in the likeness of an old crone, and raising me on his shoulders himself bore me through the headlong tide. So he is honoured by me unceasingly; nor will Pellas pay the penalty of his outrage, unless thou wilt grant Jason his return."

Thus she spake, and speechlessness seized Cypria. And beholding Hera supplicating her she felt awe, and then addressed her with friendly words: "Dread goddess, may no viler thing than Cypria ever be found, if I disregard thy eager desire in word or deed, whatever my weak arms can effect; and let there be no favour in return."

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

"Ως ἔφαθ'· "Ηρη δ' αὐτις ἐπιφραδέως ἀγόρευστεν·
 'Ούτι βίης χατέουσται ικάνομεν, οὐδὲ τι χειρῶν,
 ἀλλ' αὐτως ἀκένυσται τεφ ἐπικέκλεο παιδί·
 παρθένον λίγτεω θέλκαι πόθῳ λισσούλασο.
 εἰ γάρ οἱ κείη συμφρύσσεται εὔμενόνουσα,
 φηδίας μην ἐλόντα δέρος χρύσειον δῶ
 νοστήσειν ἐτ Ιωλέον, ἐπειδή δολέεσσα τέτυκται.'

"Ως ἄρ' ἔφη· Κύπριος δὲ μετ' ἀμφοτέρησιν ἔστεν· 100
 "Ηρη, Αθηναῖη τε, πίθαιστό κεν ὅμη μᾶλιστα,
 η ἔμοι. ὄμεινον γάρ ἀναιδῆτο περ ἔστι·
 τυτθή γ' αἰδῶς ἔστετ' ἐν ὅμησιν αἴταρ ἔμειο
 οὐκ ὅθεται, μᾶλα δ' αἰὲν ἐριθματίνων ἀθερίζει.
 καὶ δῆ οἱ μενέρην, περισχορέην κακότητι,
 αὐτοῖσιν τόξοισι δυσηγχέας ἀξαι διστοὺς
 ἀμφαδίην, τοῖον γάρ ἐπιγωπεῦτε χαλεφθείσ.
 εἰ μὴ τηλόθει χείρας, ξεις ἔτι θυμὸν ἔρύκει,
 ἔξω ἔμιν, μετέπειτα γ' ἀτερμβούμην ἐστι αὐτῇ."

"Ως φάτο· μείδησαν δὲ θεαί, καὶ ἐσέδρακον ἀντηρ 110
 ἀλληγαίσι. ή δ' αὐτις ἀκηχεμένη προσέειπεν·
 "Ἄλλοις ἀλγεα τάμη γέλως πέλει· οὐδέ τέ με χρῆ
 μιθεῖσθαι πάντεσσιν ἀλιτείδνια καὶ αὐτή.
 νῦν δ' ἐπεὶ ὅμη φίλοις τόδε δὴ πέλει ἀμφοτέρησιν,
 πειρήσω, καὶ μην μειλίξομαι, οὐδὲ ἀπιθήσει."

"Ως φάτο· τὴν δ' "Ηρη φαδειῆς ἐπεμάσσατο
 χειρός,
 ἵκα δὲ μειδιώσσα παραβλύθη προσέειπεν·
 "Οὗτοι τοῦ, Κυθέραια, τόδε χρέος, ὡς ἀγορεύεις,
 ἔρβον ἄφαρ· καὶ μὴ τι χαλέπτεο, μηδὲ ἐρίδαιε
 χωριδέη σῷ παιδί· μεταλλήξει γάρ ὀπισσοῦ." 119

"Πί φα, καὶ ἔλλιπτο θάκον· ἐφωμάρτησε δ' Ἀθίνη·
 ἐκ δ' ἵσπαν ἄμφιο ταίγε παλίσσαστοι. ή δὲ καὶ αὐτῇ
 βῆ ρ' Ἡμεν Οὐλόμπιοι κατὰ πτύχας, εἰ μην ἐφεύροι.
 200

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK II

She spake, and Hera again addressed her with prudence: "It is not in need of might or of strength that we have come. But just quietly bid thy boy charm Aeetes' daughter with love for Jason. For if she will aid him with her kindly counsel, easily do I think he will win the fleece of gold and return to Ioleus, for she is full of wiles."

Thus she spake, and Cypris addressed them both: "Hera and Athena, he will obey you rather than me. For unabashed though he is, there will be some slight shame in his eyes before you; but he has no respect for me, but ever slighteth me in contentious mood. And, overborne by his naughtiness, I purpose to break his ill-sounding arrows and his bow in his very sight. For in his anger he has threatened that if I shall not keep my hands off him while he still masters his temper, I shall have cause to blame myself thereafter."

So she spake, and the goddesses smiled and looked at each other. But Cypris again spoke, vexed at heart: "To others my sorrows are a jest; nor ought I to tell them to all; I know them too well myself. But now, since this pleases you both, I will make the attempt and coax him, and he will not say me nay."

Thus she spake, and Hera took her slender hand and gently smiling, replied: "Perform this task, Cytheren, straightway, as thou sayest; and be not angry or contend with thy boy; he will cease hereafter to vex thee."

She spake, and left her seat, and Athena accompanied her and they went forth both hastening back. And Cypris went on her way through the glens of Olympus to find her boy. And she found him apart,

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK III

in the blooming orchard of Zeus, not alone, but with him Ganymedes, whom once Zeus had set to dwell among the immortal gods, being enamoured of his beauty. And they were playing for golden dice, as like-minded boys are wont to do. And already greedy Eros was holding the palm of his left hand quite full of them under his breast, standing upright; and on the bloom of his cheeks a sweet blush was glowing. But the other sat crouching hard by, silent and downcast, and he had two dice left which he threw one after the other, and was angered by the loud laughter of Eros. And lo, losing them straightway with the former, he went off empty-handed, helpless, and noticed not the approach of Cyprus. And she stood before her boy, and laying her hand on his lips, addressed him :

" Why dost thou smile in triumph, unutterable rogue ? Hast thou cheated him thus, and unjustly overcome the innocent child ? Come, be ready to perform for me the task I will tell thee of, and I will give thee Zeus' all-beauteous plaything—the one which his dear nurse Admète made for him, while he still lived a child, with childish ways, in the Idæan cave—a well-rounded ball ; no better boy wilt thou get from the hands of Hephaestus. All of gold are its zones, and round each double seams run in a circle ; but the stitches are hidden, and a dark blue spiral overlays them all. But if thou shouldst cast it with thy hands, lo, like a star, it sends a flaming track through the sky. This I will give thee ; and do thou strike with thy shaft and charm the daughter of Aeetes with love for Jason ; and let there be no loitering. For then my thanks would be the slighter."

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK III

Thus she spake, and welcome were her words to the listening boy. And he threw down all his toys, and eagerly seizing her robe on this side and on that, clung to the goddess. And he implored her to bestow the gift at once ; but she, fusing him with kindly words, touched his cheeks, kissed him and drew him to her, and replied with a smile :

" Be witness now thy dear head and mine, that surely I will give thee the gift and deceive thee not, if thou wilt strike with thy shaft Aeetes' daughter."

She spoke, and he gathered up his dice, and having well counted them all threw them into his mother's gleaming lap. And straightway with golden baldric he slung round him his quiver from where it leaned against a tree-trunk, and took up his curved bow. And he fired forth through the fruitful orchard of the palace of Zeus. Then he passed through the gates of Olympus high in air ; hence is a downward path from heaven ; and the twin poles rear aloft steep mountain tops—the highest crests of earth, where the risen sun grows ruddy with his first beams. And beneath him there appeared now the life-giving earth and cities of men and sacred streams of rivers, and now in turn mountain peaks and the ocean all around, as he swept through the vast expanse of air.

Now the heroes apart in ambush, in a back-water of the river, were met in council, sitting on the benches of their ship. And Aeson's son himself was speaking among them ; and they were listening silently in their places sitting row upon row : " My friends, what pleases myself that will I say out ; it is for you to bring about its fulfilment. For in

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK III

common is our task, and common to all alike is the right of speech; and he who in silence withdraws his thought and his counsel, let him know that it is he alone that bereaves this band of its home-return. Do ye others rest here in the ship quietly with your arms; but I will go to the palace of Aeetes, taking with me the sons of Phrixus and two comrades as well. And when I meet him I will first make trial with words to see if he will be willing to give up the golden fleece for friendship's sake or not, but trusting to his might will set at nought our quest. For so, learning his frowardness first from himself, we will consider whether we shall meet him in battle, or some other plan shall avail us, if we refrain from the war-cry. And let us not merely by force, before putting words to the test, deprive him of his own possession. But first it is better to go to him and win his favour by speech. Oftentimes, I ween, does speech accomplish at need what prowess could hardly carry through, smoothing the path in manner befitting. And he once welcomed noble Phrixus, a fugitive from his stepmother's wiles and the sacrifice prepared by his father. For all men everywhere, even the most shameless, reverence the ordinance of Zeus, god of strangers, and regard it."

Thus he spake, and the youths approved the words of Aeson's son with one accord, nor was there one to counsel otherwise. And then he summoned to go with him the sons of Phrixus, and Telamon and Augeas; and himself took Hermes' wand; and at once they passed forth from the ship beyond the reeds and the water to dry land, towards the rising ground of the plain. The plain, I wis, is called

Κιρκαίον τύδε που κακλήσκεται· ἔνθα δὲ πολλαὶ 200
έξειης πρόμπλοι τε καὶ ἵτεαι ἐκπεφύασται,
τῶν καὶ ἐπ' ἀκροτάτων νέκυες σειρῆσι κρέμανται
δέσμοι. εἰσέτι νῦν γὰρ ἄγος Κόλχοισιν δρῳρευ
ἴνερας οἰχομένους πυρὶ καιέμεν· οὐδέτερος δὲν γαίῃ
ἔστι θέμις στεῖλανται ὑπερθέρβης διπλὸν σῆμα χέσσονται,
πᾶλλος ἐν ἀδεφήσιοι κατειλύσαντε βοεῖαις
δευτέρων ἔχαπτειν ἔκαστας ἀστεος. ἡρέι δὲ ἴστρη
καὶ χθῶν ἔμμορον αἰσαν, ἐπειδὴ χθονὶ ταρχύουσιν
θηλυτέρας· ηγάρ τε δίκη θεομοῖο τέτυκται.

Τοῖσι δὲ μισθόμενοις "Ηρη φίλα μητρίωντα
ἡρά πουλὺν ἐφίκε δι' ἀστεος, ὅφρα λάθοιςεν
Κόλχων μυρίον ἔθνος ἐς Λίβιταο κινητερ· 210
ώκα δὲ τὸ πεῖσιον πύλαι καὶ δώματος" Ἰνοντο
Λίβιτεω, τότε δὲ αὐτις ἀπεσκέδαστεν νέφος "Ηρη,
ἔσταν δὲν προμολήσι τεθηπότετ δρκαί ἀνακτος
εύρειας τε πύλαις καὶ κίουνται, οἱ περὶ τοέχουν
έξειης ἀνεχον· θρυγκὸς δὲ ἐφύπερθε δόμοιο
λαίνεος χαλκέρσιν ἐπὶ γλυφίδεσσιν ἀρίστε.
εὔκηλοι δὲ ὑπὲρ οὐδὸν ἐπειτ ἔβαν. ἄγγι δὲ τῷσι
ἡμερίδεσ χλωροῖσι καταστεφέετ πετάλοισιν
ὑψοῖς πλευρόμεναι μέγ' ἔθηλεον. αἱ δὲ διπλὸι τῆσιν
ἴκενταις κρήναι πίσυρες ῥέον, ἀτ διλάχηνεν
"Ηφαιστος, καὶ φέτη μὲν ἀναβλύεσκε γάλακτι,
ἡ δὲ οἰνῳ, τριτάτη δὲ θυάδει νῦνεν ἀλοιφῇ· 220
ἡ δὲ ἄρδεν διωρ προρέεσκε, τὸ μὲν ποθι δυομένησιν
θέρμετο Πληγάδεσσιν, ἀροιθηδίῃ δὲ πινασταις
κριατιώλλῳ ἴκελον κοῖλης ἀνεκίσκε πέτρης.
τοῦ ἄρδεν μεγάρονας Κυταιέος Λίβιταο
τεχρηεις "Ηφαιστος ἐμήσατο θέσκελα ἔργα.
καὶ οἱ χαλκόποδας ταύρουν κάμε, χαῖλκεα δὲ σφέων 230
208

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK III

Circe's; and here in line grow many willows and osiers, on whose topmost branches hang corpses bound with cords. For even now it is an abomination with the Colchians to burn dead men with fire; nor is it lawful to place them in the earth and raise a mound above, but to wrap them in untailed oxhides and suspend them from trees far from the city. And so earth has an equal portion with air, seeing that they bury the women; for that is the custom of their land.

And as they went Hera with friendly thought spread a thick mist through the city, that they might fare to the palace of Aeetes unseen by the countless hosts of the Colchians. But soon when from the plain they came to the city and Aeetes' palace, then again Hera dispersed the mist. And they stood at the entrance, marvelling at the king's courts and the wide gates and columns which rose in ordered lines round the walls; and high up on the palace a coping of stone rested on brazen triglyphs. And silently they crossed the threshold. And close by garden vines covered with green foliage were in full bloom, lifted high in air. And beneath them ran four fountains, ever-flowing, which Hephaestus had delved out. One was gushing with milk, one with wine, while the third flowed with fragrant oil; and the fourth ran with water, which grew warm at the setting of the Pleiads, and in turn at their rising bubbled forth from the hollow rock, cold as ice. Such then were the wondrous works that the craftsman-god Hephaestus had fashioned in the palace of Cytaean Aeetes. And he wrought for him bulls with feet of bronze, and their mouths were of bronze, and from them they breathed

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK III

"After all then, ye were not destined to leave me in your heedlessness and to wander far; but fate has turned you back. Poor wretch that I am! What a yearning for Helle from some woeful madness seized you at the behest of your father Phrixus. bitter sorrows for my heart did he ordain when dying. And why should ye go to the city of Orchomenus, whoever this Orechonicanus is, for the sake of Athamas' wealth, leaving your mother alone to hear her grief?"

Such were her words; and Aeetes came forth last of all and Eidyta herself came, the queen of Aeetes, on hearing the voice of Chalciope; and straightway all the court was filled with a throng. Some of the thralls were busied with a mighty bull, others with the axe were cleaving dry billets, and others heating with fire water for the baths; nor was there one who relaxed his toil, serving the king.

Meantime Eros passed unseen through the grey mist, causing confusion, as when against grazing heifers rises the gadfly, which oxherds call the breeze. And quickly beneath the lintel in the porch he strung his bow and took from the quiver an arrow unshot before, messenger of pain. And with swift feet unmarked he passed the threshold and keenly glanced around; and gliding close by Aeson's son he laid the arrow-notch on the cord in the centre, and drawing wide apart with both hands he shot at Medea; and speechless amazement seized her soul. But the god himself flashed back again from the high-roofed hall, laughing loud; and the bolt burnt deep down in the maiden's heart, like a flame; and ever she kept darting bright glances straight up at Aeson's son, and within her breast her

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

στηθέων ἐκ πυκναὶ καμίτῳ φρένες, οὐδέ τις ἀλλογενός
μνῆσται ἔχειν, γλυκερῷ δὲ κατέβετο θυμὸν αὐτῷ. 200
ίως δὲ γυνὴ μαλερῷ περὶ κήρφεα χεύατο δαλῷ
χεριῆτες, τῇπερ ταλασίνα ἔργα μέμηλεν,
ῶς κεν ὑπαρύφιον τύκτωρ σύλλας ἐντύμαστο,
ἄγχι μίλῳ ἔγραμένη· τὸ δὲ ἀθέσφατον ἐξ ὅλυγοιο
δαλοῦ ἀνεγράμμενον σὺν κήρφεα πάντας ἀμαθύνει-
τοισι οὐπὸ κραδίῃ εἰλυμένος αἴθετο λάθρῃ
οὐλος· Ἐρωγάντας δὲ μετετραπάτη παρειὰς
ἐς χλόουν, ἄλλοτε ἔρευθος, ἀκηδείγστι νόσιο.

Δρῦνες δὲ ὁπκότε δή σφιν ἐπαρτέα θήκαν ἔνωδίγεν,
αὗτοί τε λιαροῖσιν ἐφαιδρύνεντο λοετροῖς, 300
ἀσπασίως δόρπῳ τε ποτῆτε τε θυμὸν ἀρεσταν.
Ἐκ δὲ τοῦ Λιάτης σφετέρης ἔρεινε θηγατρὸς
νίησας ταλαιστι παρηγαρέων ἐπέεσσιν.

Παιδὸς ἐμῆς κούνροι Φρίξοιέ τε, τὸς περὶ πάντων
ζείναντι ἡμετέροισιν ἐνὶ μογάροισιν ὅτια,
πῶς Λιάνθε νέεσθε παλλασσυτοί; ἢτι τις ἄτη
σωρένους μεσσηγὺς ἐνέκλασσεν; οὐ μὲν ἐμεῖο
πειθεσθε προφέροιστος ἀπείρονα μέτρα κελεύθουν.
Ἔδειν γάρ ποτε πατρὸς ἐν ἄρμασιν Ἡελίοιο
δινεύσας, δτ' ἐμεῖο καστορυῆτην ἐκόμιζεν 510
Κίρκην ἐσπερήντης εἶσα χθονός, ἐκ δὲ ἴκόμεσθαι
ἀκτήνη ἡ πεύρου Τυρσηπόδος, ἐνθ' ἔτι νῦν περ
ιαιετάει, μέλλα πολλὸν ἀπόπροθι Κολχίδος αἴης.
ἄλλα τί μύθων ἔδοτε; οὐδὲ ἐν ποσὶν ὅμην δρώρεν,
εἴπατε ἀμφιφραδέων, ἢδ' οἵτινες οἵδες ἐφέπονται
ἀνέρες, σπαγγή τε γλαφυρῆς ἐκ μηδὸς ἔβητε.

Τοῦτο μὲν ἔβερεοντα καστορυῆταν προπάροιθεν
Ἄργος ὑποδδείσας ἀμφὶ στόλῳ Λισσούδαο
μειδαχίως προσέειπεν, ἐπεὶ προγενέστερος ἦν·

Λίκτη, καίνηρ μὲν ἄφαρ διέχουν αἰδῆλαι
 ζωχροῖς αὐτὸς δ' ὑπὸ θύρασι πεπτηῶτας
 νῆσον Ἐγναλλοι ποτὶ ἔφαλε κύρα
 λυγαῖρ ὑπὸ μυκτὶ· θεδε δέ τις ἄμμ' ἐσίωσεν.
 οὐδὲ γάρ αἱ τὸ πάροιθεν ἐρημαῖην κατὰ νῆσον
 γῆλλίζεντ' δρυιθες Ἀρήσαι, οὐδὲ ἔτι κείνας
 εῦρομεν. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ διάδρες ἀπίδιασσαν, ἐξαποβάντος
 νηὸς ἕῆς προτέρῳ ἐοὶ ἥματιν καὶ σφ' ἀπέρικεν
 ἡμέας οἰκτείρων Σηρὸς ρόσος, ἡέ τις αἴσα,
 αὐτίκ' ἐπεὶ καὶ βρώσιν ἀλιτ καὶ εἶματ' ἔδωκαν,
 οὐνομά τε Φρίξοι περικλεῖς εἰσαΐοντες
 ιδὲ αὐτοῖς σέθεν· μετὰ γάρ τεδν ἀστυν νέονται.
 χρειὸ δ' ἦν ἐθέλειος ἐξέβομενα, οὐδὲ ἐπικεύσασι.
 τόντε τοις ἴδμενος πάτρῃς ἀπάνευθεν ἐλάσσοις
 καὶ κτεένων βασιλεὺς περιώστουν, οὐνεκεν ἀλιτ
 σφωτέρη πάντεσσι μετέπρεπεν Λιολίδησιν,
 πέμπει δεῦρο νέεσθαι ἡρήχανον· οὐδὲ ἐπαλύξειν
 στεῦνται ἀμειλίκτονο Διός θυμαλγέα μῆνιν
 καὶ χόλον, οὐδὲ ἀτλητῶν ἄγος Φρίξοιό τε ποιαὶς
 Λιολίδεων γενεῖν, πρὸν δὲ Ἰλλάδα κῶας ἵκεσθαι.
 νῆα δ' Ἀθηναῖη Παλλὰς κάμεν, οὐδὲ μᾶλι τοίην,
 οὐαὶ περ Κόλχοισι μετ' ἀνδράσι τῆς ἔστιν,
 τάων αἰνοτάτης ἐπεκύρσαμεν. ἤδεισα γάρ μεν
 λέβρου ὕδωρ πνοιῇ τε διέτμαγεν· ή δὲ ἐν γόμφοις
 ἰσχεται, ἦν καὶ πάσαις ἐπιβρίσωσιν αἰδῆλαι.
 Ισον δὲ ἀνέμροιο θέει καὶ ὅτ' ἀνέρες αὐτοὶ¹
 πολεμέως χειρεσσιν ἐπισπέρχωσιν ἐρετμοῖς.
 τῷ δὲ ἐναγειράμενος Παναχαϊδος εἰ τι φέριστος
 ἥρωαν, τεδν ἀστυ μετιήλιυθε, πόλλα ἐπαληθεῖς
 ἀστει καὶ πελάγη στιγμεῖς ἀλιτ, εἰ οἱ ὀπύσσαται.

αὐτῷ δέ τοι κεν ἄδη, τῶς ἔσσεται οὐ γάρ ικάνει
χερσὶ βιησύμενος μέμονεν δέ τοι ἀξία τίσειν
δυτίνης, δίων δμέθεν μέγα δυσμενέοντας
Σαυρομάτας, τοὺς σοῦτιν ὑπὸ σκῆπτροντι δα-
μάσσειν.

εἰ δὲ καὶ οὐνομα δύβθεν ἐπιθύμεις γενεῖν τε
ἴδμεναι, οἴτινές εἰσιν, ἔκαστα γε μυθησαμένην.
τούτῳ μὲν, οἴδι περ οὐνεκ' ἀφ' Ἑλλάδος ἄλλοι
ἀγερθεν,

κλείσιντος λίστοντος νίσσονα Κρηθεῖδαο.

εἰ δέ αὐτοῦ Κρηθῆσος ἐτήτυμόν ἔστι γενέθλης,
οὗτῳ κεν γνωτὸς πατρόνος ἀμμὶ πέλοιστο.

ἄμφοι γάρ Κρηθεῖντος Ἀθάμας τ' ἔσαν Αἰόλου μέντοις. 300
Φρίξος δὲ αὐτός Ἀθάμαντος ἦν πάτερ Αἰόλιδαο.

τούτῳ δέ ἄρ', Ἡελίου γόνου ἔμμεναι εἰ τινὶ ἀκούεις,
δέρκεαι Λύγεντος Τελαμῶν δέ σγη, ευδίστοιο
Λιακοῦ ἐκογεγαθές· Ζεὺς δέ Λιακὰν πάντὸς ἔτικτεν.
ἄτ δέ καὶ ἄλλοι πάντες, ὅσοι συνέποντοι ἐτάροι,
ἴθαρύτων μέντοι τε καὶ νιανοὶ γεγάσσαντι.

Τοῦτα παρένεπεν Ἀργοτ· ἀντέξ δέ ἐπεχώσατο
μύθοις

εἰσάλιντον ὑψοῦ δὲ χόλῳ φρένες ἡερέθουντο.

φῆ δέ ἐπαλαστήσατε· μενεανε δὲ παῖσι μᾶλιστα
Χαλκεόπηγος· τῶν γέρ τοι μετελθέμεν οὐνεκ' ἔωλπεν· 370
ἐκ δέ οἱ δηματάτος Ἐλαιοφεύ οὐπ' ὀφρύστιν ἴεμένοιο·

· Οὐκ ἀφαρ ὀφθαλμῶν μοι ἀπόπροθι, λαεθη-
τῆρεν,

τεῖσθ' αὐτοῖσι δέλοισι παλίσσεντοι ἔκτοθι γαίῃ,
πρὸν τοια λευγαλέου τε δέος καὶ Φρίξον ιδέσθαι;
αὐτίχ' ὁμαρτήσαυτες ἀφ' Ἑλλάδος, οὐκ ἐπὶ κῶας,
σκῆπτρα δὲ καὶ τιμὴν βασιληῖα δεύρο νέεσθε,
εἰ δέ κε μὴ προπάροιθεν ἐμῆς ἥψασθε τραπέζης,

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK III

thou wilt grant him the fleece. But as thou dost please, so shall it be, for he cometh not to use force, but is eager to pay thee a recompence for the gift. He has heard from me of thy bitter foes the Scironians, and he will subdue them to thy sway. And if thou desirest to know their names and lineage I will tell thee all. This man on whose account the rest were gathered from Hellas, they call Jason, son of Aeson, whom Cretheus begat. And if in truth he is of the stock of Cretheus himself, thus he would be our kinsman on the father's side. For Cretheus and Athamus were both sons of Aeolus; and Phrixus was the son of Athamus, son of Aeolus. And here, if thou hast heard at all of the seed of Helios, thou dost behold Augelus; and this is Telamon sprung from famous Aeacus; and Zeus himself begat Aeacus. And so all the rest, all the comrades that follow him, are the sons or grandsons of the immortals."

Such was the tale of Argus; but the king at his words was filled with rage as he heard; and his heart was lifted high in wrath. And he spake in heavy displeasure; and was angered most of all with the son of Chalciope; for he deemed that on their account the strangers had come; and in his fury his eyes flashed forth beneath his brows:

"Begone from my sight, felons, straightway, ye and your tricks, from the land, ere someone see a fleece and a Phrixus to his sorrow. Banded together with your friends from Hellas, not for the fleece, but to seize my sceptre and royal power have ye come hither. Had ye not first tasted of my table, surely

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

ἢ τ' ἀν δπὸ γλώσσας τε ταρῶν καὶ χεῖρε κεάσσας
ἀμφοτέρας, οἰοιστον ἐπιπροέηκα πόθεσσιν,
ὦ καὶ ἔργτώνοισθε καὶ ὑστερον ὄρμηθῆνας·
οἰα δὲ καὶ μακάρεσσιν ὅπερεύσασθε θεοῖσιν.³⁸⁰

Φῆ φα χαλεψύμενος· μέγα δὲ φρένες λίακίδας
νειδεῖν οἰδανεσκον ἐξέδετο δὲ ἔνδοθι θυμὸς
ἀντιβίῃν ὀλοὸν φάσθαι ἐπος· ἀλλ' ἀπέρυκεν
Αἰσανίδης· πρὸ γάρ αὐτὸς ἀμείψατο μειλιχίουσιν.

Ἄιήτη, σχέο μοι τῷδε στόλῳ. οὗτοι γάρ αἴτως
ἄστυ τεὸν καὶ δώματ' ἵκανομεν, ὡς που ἔσλπας,
οὐδὲ μὲν ἱέμενοι. τίς δὲ τόσον οἰδμα περῆσται
τλαῖη ἁκὼν ὀθνεῖον ἐπὶ επέρας; ἀλλά με δαιμῶν
καὶ κρυερὴ βασιλῆος ἡτασθάλου ὥρτεν ἐφετμή. ³⁹⁰
δὸς χάριν ἀντομένοισι· σέθεν δὲ ἐγὼν Ἐλλάδε πίστη
θεοπετίην οἶσαν κληρηδόνα· καὶ δέ τοι ἦδη
πρόφρονές είμεν Δρομή θοὴν ἀποτίσαι ἀμοιβήν,
εἴτ' οὖν Σαιρομάτας γε λιλαίεαι, εἴτε τιν' ἄλλον
δῆμον σφαιτέρουσιν ὑπὸ σκήπτροισι δαμάσσαι.

Ἴσκεν ὑποσσαίνων ὡγανῆ δπί· τοιο δὲ θυμὸς
διχθαδίην πάρφυρεν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι μενοινήν,
ἥ σφεας ὄρμηθεῖς αὐτοσχεδὸν ἔξεναρβίζοι.
ἥ δηγε πειρήσαιτο βίητ. τό οἱ εἰσατ' ἀρειού
φραζομέγρο· καὶ διή μιν ὑποβλήθην προσέειτεν. ⁴⁰⁰

‘Βεῖνε, τί κεν τὰ ἔκαστα διηνοκέως ἀγορεύοντις;
εἰ γάρ ἐτήτυμόν ἔστε θεῶν γένοι, ἢντε καὶ ἄλλως
οὐδὲν ἔμεῖο χέρητες ἐπ' ὀθνεῖοισιν ἔβητε,
δάσσω τοι χρύσειον ὡγειρ δέρος, αἵ κ' ἐθέλροθεν,
πειρηθεῖτε. ἐσθλοῖς γάρ ἐπ' ἀνδράσιν οὗτοι μεγαίρου,
ὡς αὐτοὶ μυθεῖσθε τὸν Ἐλλάδε κοιρανθόντα.

πεῖρα δέ τοι μένεσθε τε καὶ πλεῦτες ἔσσετε^τ ἄεθλος,
τὸν δέ αὐτὸς περίειμι χεροῖν δλούν περ ἔόντα.
Δοιάδε μοι πεδίον τὸ Ἀρήιον ἀμφικύρμουται
ταύρῳ χαλκέωποις, στόματι φλόγα φυσιῶντες
τοὺς ἐλέως ζεῦξας στυφελίην κατὰ νειὸν Ἀρητο⁴¹⁰
τετράγυνον, τὴν αὖθις ταμών ἐπὶ τέλσον ἀρότρῳ
οὐ σπόρον δλκοῖσιν Δηοῦς ἐνιβάλλομαι ἀκτήν,
πλλού δῆθις δεινοῖο μεταλλήσκοντας ὁδόντας
μένδραστι τευχηστῆσι δέμασι τούτοις δὲ αὖθις δεῖξων
κείρων ἐμῷ ὑπὸ δουρὶ περισταδὸν ἀντισφαντας.
ἡέριος ζεύγυνμι βάσας, καὶ δεύελον ὕρην
παύομαι ἀμέτοιο. σύ δέ, εἰ τίδε τοῖα τελέσσεις,
πιντήμαρ τύδε κῶς εἴποίσσεις εἰς βασιλῆος⁴²⁰
πρὶν δέ κεν οὐδὲ δοίηρ, μηδὲ ἔλπεο. δῆ γάρ πεικὲς
ἄνδρος ἰγαθὸν γεγανθτα κακωτέρῳ ἀνέρι εἶξαι.

"Ως ἡρ^τ ἐφη^τ οὐ δὲ σῆμα ποδῶν πάρος δύματα
πηξάς
ἥστι^τ αἵτων ἀφθογγος, ἀμηχανέων κακότητι.
Βουλὴν δέ ἀμφὶ πολὺν στριόφα χρόνον, οὐδέ πῃ
είχεν
Θαρσαλέως ὑποδέχθαι, ἐπει μέγα φαίνετο ἔργον.
δψὲ δέ ἀμειθόμενος προσελέξατο κερδαλέουσιν.
"Λίητη, μάλισται τοῖ με δίκη περίπολλὸν δέργεις.
τῷ καὶ ἔγω τὸν ἄεθλον ὑπερφίαλόν περ ἔόντα
τλήσσομαι, εἰ καὶ μοι θανάτου μόρος. οὐ γάρ δέ^τ
πλλο

μέγιον ἀνθρώπουσι κακῆς ἐπικείσετε^τ οἰνάγκεη,⁴³⁰
η με καὶ ἐνθάδε νεῖσθαι ἐπέχραντι δικ βασιλῆος."
"Ως φέτ^τ πάμπχανή βεβολημένος· πιντάρο ο τούτῳ
σμερδαλέοις ἐπέεσσι προσέννεπεν ποσχαλέουστα·

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

"Κρήσο μῦν μεθί" δύμαλον, ἐπεὶ μέμοντες γρε πόνοισα
 εἰ δέ σύγε ζυγά βουσὸν ὑποδδεσσαις ἐπαείραι,
 ἡὲ καὶ οὐλομένου μεταχάσσεαι ἀμῆτοιο,
 αὐτῷ καὶ τὰ ἔκαστα μέλαιντο μοι, δύφρα καὶ ἄλλος
 ἀνὴρ ἐρρίγγυσιν ἀρέσσει φῶτα μετελθεῖν."

"Ιακεν ἀπηγέγεως· ο δ' ἀπὸ θρόνου ἀρνυτ'

"Ιήσων,

Λύγειος Τελαμών τε παρασχεδόντες ἐπετο δ' "Ἄργος 410
 οἰος, ἐπεὶ μεσσηγὺντες ἔτι αὐτόθι νεῦσε λεπέσθαι
 αὐτοκαστηνήτοις· οἱ δὲ ήσταν¹ ἐκ μεγάρου.

Θεσπέσιον δὲ ἐν πᾶσι μετέπρεπεν Αἴσονος νιδὲς
 καλλεῖ καὶ χαρέτεσσιν· ἐπεὶ αὐτῷ δὲ δρματα κούρη
 λοξὰ παρὰ λυπαρὴν σχομένη θηεῖτο καλύπτρηι,
 καὶ πάχει σμύχοντας μόντι δέ οἱ ηὔτ' ὅμειρος
 ἐρπύζων πεπόττυτο μετ' Ἰχνα νισσομένου.
 καὶ ρ' οἱ μέν ἡα δόμουν ἐξηλιθον ἀσχαλόωντες.

Χαλκιόπη δὲ χόλον πεφυλαγμένη Λίθταο 450
 καρπαλίμωας θάλαμόνδε σύν μέσσω οίσι βεβίκει.

αὐτῷς δὲ αὖ Μήδεια μετέστεχε πολλὰ δὲ θυμῷ
 ὥρμαιν, ὃσσα τ' "Κρωτεῖς ἐποτρύνουσι μέλεσθαι.
 προπρὸ δὲ ἄρ' ὄφθαλμῶν ἔτι οἱ ἴνθαλλετο πάντα,
 αὐτός θ' οίσι έην, οἴσιστι τε φάρεσιν ἔστο,

οἴα τ' ξειφ', οἴς θ' ἔξετ' ἐπὶ θρόνου, οἴς τε θύραζε
 ιησον· οὐδέ τιν' ἄλλουν δίσσατο πορφύρουσα
 ἐμμενεις ἀνέρα τοῖσον ἐν οὐασι δὲ αἰὲν ὀρίσσεις
 αὐδί τε μῆθοι τε μελίφρουντες, οὐδὲ λγύρευσσεν.

τάρθει δὲ ἄμφι αὐτῷ, μιψ μιν θέεις ηὲ καὶ αὐτὸς
 Λιθτης φθισσειν ὄδύρετο δὲ ηὔτε πάμπταν
 ηδη τεθνειῶτα, τέρεν δέ οἱ ἀμφὶ παρειὰς
 δάκρυσιν μίνοτάτῳ ἀλέοι ρέει κηδοσύνησιν.
 ηκα δὲ μυρομένη λιγέσσεις ἀνενεκάτο μῆθον·

¹ Βισεν Ραντζ : βισεν Μάκη.

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK III

"Why does this grief come upon me, poor wretch? Whether he be the best of heroes now about to perish, or the worst, let him go to his doom. Yet I would that he had escaped unharmed; yea, may this be so, revered goddess, daughter of Perses, may he avoid death and return home; but if it be his lot to be o'ermastered by the oxen, may he first learn this, that I at least do not rejoice in his cruel calamity."

Thus then was the maiden's heart racked by lovesickness. But when the others had gone forth from the people and the city, along the path by which at the first they had come from the plain, then Argus addressed Jason with these words:

"Son of Aeson, thou wilt despise the counsel which I will tell thee, but, though in evil plight, it is not fitting to forbear from the trial. Ere now thou hast heard me tell of a malediction that uses sorcery under the guidance of Hecate, Perses' daughter. If we could win her aid there will be no dread, methinks, of thy defeat in the contest; but terribly do I fear that my mother will not take this task upon her. Nevertheless I will go back again to entreat her, for a common destruction overhangs us all."

He spake with goodwill, and Jason answered with these words: "Good friend, if this is good in thy sight, I say not nay. Go and move thy mother, beseeching her aid with prudent words; pitiful indeed is our hope when we have put our return in the keeping of women." So he spake, and quickly they reached the back-water. And their comrades joyfully questioned them, when they saw them close at hand; and to them spoke Aeson's son grieved at heart:

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

"Ω φίλοι, λίγτασ ἀπηνέος ἄμμι φίλου κύρ
 ἀντικρὺ κεχόλωται, ἔκεστα γάρ οὐ νύ τι τέκμωρ
 οὖτ' ἔμοι, σύντε κεν ὑμμι διειρωμένοις πέλοιστο.
 φῆ δὲ δύο πεδίου τὸ Ἀριέον ἀμφινέμεσθαι
 ταύρῳ χαλκόποδε, στόματι φλόγα φυσιόωντας.
 τετράγυσον δὲ τοῖσιν ἐφίεται μοιόν ἀρόσσαι·
 δώσειν δὲ τοῖς τρεψαντοῖς σπόρου, δε τοῖς ἀνίρσιν
 γηγενέας χαλκέους σύν τεύχεσιν· ἥματι δὲ αὐτῷ
 χρείω τούσγε θαλάσσαι. οὐδὲ νύ οἱ—οὗτις γάρ ἄλλο
 θέλτερον ήν φρέσσασθαι—ἀπηλεγένες ἀποέστημ."

"Ως ἄρ' ἔφη πάντεσσι δὲ ἀνήνυτοι εἴσατ'
 ἀεθλοῖς.

Δὴν δὲ ἀνεφ καὶ διανυδοι ἐς ἄλληλους ὄρόωντο,
 ἀτρὶ ἱμηρχανή τε κατηφέεν· ὅψὲ δὲ Πηλεὺς
 θαρσαλέως μετὰ πάσιν ἀριστήσσετεν ἔστεν·

"Πρῃ μητιάσθαι δὲ καὶ ἔρβομεν· οὐδὲ μὲν ἔσλπα
 θιουλῆς εἶναι δυνατορ, οὔσον τὸ ἐπὶ κύρτει χειρῶν.
 εἰ μέν τον τόνη ζεῦξαι βόει Λίγταο,

ἥρως Λίσσονδη, φρονέεις, μέμναντι τε πόνοσο,
 η τὸν ἀποστχεσιην πεφυλαγμένος ἐντύνασο." 510

εἰ δὲ οὐ τοι μᾶλλα θυμὸς ἐγένετο πάρχυ πέποιθεν
 ἡνορέη, μήτ' αἰτὸς ἐπείγον, μήτε τούτῳ ἄλλον

τῷνδε ἀνδρῶν πάπταινε παρήμενος. οὐ γάρ ἔγωγε
 σχήσομ', ἐπει τάνατός γε τὸ κάρτατον ἔσσεται
 ἀλγος·

"Ως ἔφατ' Λιακίδης· Τελαμῶνι δὲ θυμὸς ὀρίνθη·
 σπερχόμενος δὲ ἀνόροντες θεῶντ· ἐπὶ δὲ τρίτος Ἰδας
 ὥρτο μέγα φρονέων, ἐπὶ δὲ νίσσης¹ Τυνδαρέου·
 σύν δὲ καὶ Οἰνελῆς ἐναρίθμιος αἰζησοῖσιν
 ἀνδράστιν, οὐδὲν περ δοσσον ἐπανθισμέντας ισθίουσιν

¹ illa Kühly : nisi MSS.

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK III

with such courage was his soul uplifted. But the others gave way to these in silence. And straightway Argus spake these words to those that longed for the contest :

" My friends, this indeed is left us at the last. But I deem that there will come to you some timely aid from my mother. Wherefore, eager though ye be, refrain and abide in your ship a little longer as before, for it is better to forbear than recklessly to choose an evil fate. There is a maiden, nurtured in the halls of Aeetes, whom the goddess Hecate taught to handle magic herbs with exceeding skill—all that the land and flowing waters produce. With them is quenched the blst of unwearied flame, and at once she stays the course of rivers as they rush roaring on, and checks the stars and the paths of the sacred moon. Of her we bethought us as we came hither along the path from the palace, if haply my mother, her own sister, might persuade her to aid us in the venture. And if this is pleasing to you as well, surely on this very day will I return to the palace of Aeetes to make trial; and perchance with some god's help shall I make the trial."

Thus he spake, and the gods in their goodwill gave them a sign. A trembling dove in her flight from a mighty hawk fell from on high, terrified, into the lap of Aeson's son, and the hawk fell impaled on the stern-ornament. And quickly Mopans with prophetic words spake among them all :

" For you, friends, this sign has been wrought by the will of heaven; in no other way is it possible to interpret its meaning better, than to seek out the maiden and entreat her with manifold skill. And I think she will not reject our prayer, if in truth

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

εἰ ἑτεδύν Φινεύτ γε θεῷ ἐνὶ Κύπριβι νόστον
πέφραδεν ἔσσεσθαι. κείμης δ' ὅγε μεῖλυχος δρυς 550
πότμου ὑπεξῆλυξε πέρι μοι ὁτις ἐνὶ θυμῷ
τὸνδε κατ' οἰωνὸν προτιόσσεται, δις δὲ πέλοιστο.
ἄλλα, φίλοι, Κυθέρειαν ἐπικλείοντες ἀμύνειν,
ηδὴ νῦν Ἀργοιο παραιφασθροι πίθεοισθε."

"Ισκεν ἐπήνησταν δὲ οἵσι, Φινῆος ἐφετράς
μυησάμενοι μοῦνος δ' Ἀφαρίμος ἄνθορεν Ἰδας,
δεῖν' ἐπαλαστήσας μεγάλῃ ὅπῃ, φίληησέν τε
"Π πόποι, ηδὴ βαγνιαξεῖν ὄμβοστολοι ἐνθάδ' ἔβημεν,
οἱ Κύπριν καλέουσσιν ἐπίρροθον ἀμμιν πέλεσθας,
οὐκέτ' Ἐνιαλίοιο μέγα σθένος; ἐς δὲ πελειας 550
καὶ κίρκους λεύσσοντες ἐρητύεσθε ἀέθλων;
Ἐρρετε, μηδὲ ὑμιν πολεμίμα ἔργα μέλοιστο,
παρθενικὰς δὲ λεπῆσιν ἀνιᾶλειδας ἥπεροτεοιν."

"Οι ηδα μεραιώς πολέες δ' ὄμιδησταν ἐταῖροι
ηκα μᾶλ', οὐδὲ ἄρα τις οἱ ἵναντίον ἔκφατο μῆθον.
χωμένος δ' ὅγε ἐπειτα καθέζετο· τοῖτι δ' Ἰησου
αὐτίκ' ἐποτρύνων τὸν ἐὸν μάον ὥδ' ἀγόρευεν.
"Ἀργος μὲν παρὰ τηῆος, ἐπει τόδε πάσω ἔαδεν,
στελλέσθω· ἀτάρ αύτοι ἐπὶ χθονὸς ἐκ πιπαροῦ
ἀμφαδὸν ηδη πεισματ' ἀνάφομεν. ηδὴ δικεν 650
μηκέτι δὴν κρύπτεσθαι ὑποπτήσσαντας ἀυτήν."

"Πις ἄρ' ἔφη· καὶ τὸν μὲν ἄφαρ προσαλλε μένεσθαι
καρπαλίμων ἔξαντες ἀνὰ πτόλειν οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τηῆος
εὑναίας ἔρύσσαντες ἐφετράμενοι λίσσονδαο
τυτθὸν ὑπὲξ ἔλεος χέρστι ἐπέκελησταν ἐρετμοῖς.

Λύτικα δ' Λύήτης ἴγοριδιν ποιεῖπατο Κόλχων
νόσφειν ἑοῖο δόμουν, τόθι περ καὶ πρόσθε κάθιζον,
ἀτλήτους Μινύγοις δόλους καὶ κίβεα τεύχιον.
στεῦτο δ', ἐπει κεν πρῶτα βόες διαδηλήσαντας

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

δινόρα τόν, δι' ὃ ὑπέβεκτο βαρὺν καμέεσθαι δεθλον,⁷ παν
δρυμὸν ἀναρρήξας λασίης καθύπερθε κολάνης
αὐτανδρον φλέξειν δόρυ νῆιον, δφρ' ἀλεγεινὴν
ὑθριν ἀποφλύξωσιν ὑπέρθια μηχανῶντες.

οὐδὲ γάρ Λιολίδην Φρίξον μᾶλα περ χατέωντα
δέχθαι ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἐφέσπιου, δις περὶ πάντων
ξένων μειλιχίγ τε θεουδεῖη τ' ἐκέκαστα,
εἰ μή οἱ Ζεὺς αὐτὸς ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ ἄγγελον ἤκεν
Ἐρμελαν, ᾧς κεν πρασκηθός ἀντιάσσειεν
μὴ καὶ ληιστῆρας ἔην ἐς γαῖαν ἴσιτας
δισεσθαις δημαιὸν ἀπήμονας, οἰσι μέμηλεν
διθνείοις ἐπὶ χείρα ἔην κτεάτεσσιν φέρειν,
κρυπταδίουν τε δόλους τεκταινέμεν, ἢδε βατήρων
αῦλια δυσκελάδοισιν ἐπιδρομῆσι δαίξας.
νόσφι δὲ οἱ αὐτῷ φάτ⁸ ἐσικότα μελια τίσειν
νίῆας Φρίξαιο, κακορρέκτησιν ὀπῆδον
αὐδράσι ταστήσαντας ὁμιλαδόν, δφρα ἐ τιμῆ
καὶ σκήπτρων ἐλάσσειν ἀκηδέες· ᾧς ποτε βάζειν
λειγαλέην οὖν πατρὸς ἐπέκλινεν Ἡελίοιο,
χρειώ μιν πυκιών τε δόλου βουλάς τε γενέθλιος
σφωτέρης ἀτην τε πολύτροπον ἐξαλέασθαις
τῷ καὶ δελδομένους πέμπειν ἐς Ἀχαιΐδα γαῖαν
πατρὸς ἐφημασύνη. δολιχήν ὅδον. οὐδὲ θυγατρῶν
εἶναι οἱ τυτθόν γε δέος, μή πού τινα μῆτιν
φρίσσωνται στιγμέρην, οὐδὲ νίέος Ἀψύρτοιο
ἄλλ' ἐνὶ Χαλκιόπης γενεῇ τέθε λυγρὰ τετύχθαι·
καὶ δι' ὃ μὲν ἀσχετα ἔργα πιφαύσκετο δημοτέροισιν
χωρίμενος· μέγα δέ σφιν ἀπέέλεις νῆιά τ' ἐρύσθαις
ἥδε αὐτούς, ἵνα μῆτις ὑπὲκ κακότητος ἀλάζῃ.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

Τόφρα δὲ μητέρ' ἔήν, μετιών δόμον Λίγταο,
Ἄργος παντοῖοις παρηγορέσσκ' ἐπέεσσιν.
Μῆδειαν λίσσεσσιν ἀμυνέμεν· ή δὲ καὶ αὐτὴ
πρόσθεν μητιώσασκε· δέος δέ μιν ἵσχαντε θυμόν,
μή πως ἡτε παρ' αἰσαν ἐτώσια μειλίξαστο
πατρὸς ἀτυζομένην φλοὸν χόλον, ηὲ λιτῆσιν
ἐπτομένης ἀρίδηλα καὶ ἀμφαδὸν ἔργα πέλοιτο.

Καύρην δὲ οὐκέτεν ἀδινδὲ κατελάφεεν ὑπνος
λέκτρῳ ἀνακλινθεῖσαν. ἀφαρ δέ μιν ἡπεροπῆτε,
οἴα τ' ἀκηχεμένην, ὅλοοι ἐρέθεσκον ὄνειροι,
τὸν ξεῖνον δὲ ἐδόκεησεν ὑφεστάμεναι τὸν ἀεθλον,
οὗτοι μὲν ὄρμακνοντα δέρος κριοῦ κομίσσαι,
οὐδέ τι τοῦδε ἐστὶ μετὰ πτύλιν Λίγταο
ἀλλέμεν, δῆρα δέ μω σφέτερον δόμον εἰσαγάγοιστο
κουριεῖην παράκοστις ὀλετο δέ μεφί βόεσσιν
αὐτῇ δεβλεύοντα μὲν εὔμαρίως πονέεσσιν
σφωτέρους δὲ τοκήας ὑποσχεσίης ἀθερίζειν,
οὐνεκεν οὐ κούρη ζεῦξαι βάσας, ἀλλὰ οἱ αὐτῷ
προΐθεσσαν· ἐκ δέ ἀρα τοῦ νείκου πέλεν ἀμφίρεστον
πατρί τε καὶ ξεῖνοι· αὐτῇ δὲ ἐπιέτρεπον ἀμφι
τῶς ἔμεν, ὃς κέν ἔησι μετὰ φρεσὶν ιθύσειν.
ἡ δὲ ἀφινω τὸν ξεῖνον, ἀφειδῆσσα τοκήων,
εἶλετο· τοὺς δὲ ἀμέγαρτον ἄχος λάβεν, ἐκ δὲ τη
βάτησαν
χωρίενος· τὴν δὲ ὑπνος ἄμα κλωγγῆ μεθέηκεν.
παλλομέτη δὲ ἀνόρουστε φόβῳ, πέρι τ' ἀμφί τε τοι
χοῦς

πάπτημεν θαλάμοιο· μόλις δὲ ἀσταρέρπτο θυμὸν
ὡς πάρος ἐν στέρνοντες, ἀδινὴν δὲ ἀνενείκατο φωνῆιν·

Δειλὴ ἐγών, οἵδν με βαρεῖς ἐφύβησαν ὄνειροι.
δεῖδα, μή μέγα διῆ τι φέρη κακὸν οὗδε κέλευθος

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

ηρώων. περὶ μοι ξένῳ φρένες ἡρέθουνται.
μυάσθω ἐὸν κατὰ δῆμον 'Αχαιόδα τηλέβι κούρην
ἀμμιν δὲ παρθενή τε μέλοι καὶ δῶμα τοκήων.
ἔμπα γε μὴν θεμένη κίνεσν κέαρ, οὐκέτ' ἀνευθεν
αὐτοκαστυγνήπιττ πειρήσομαι, εἰ κέ μ' ἀέθλῳ
χρασμάτιν ἀντιάσησιν, ἐπὶ σφετέροις ἀχέουσα
παισί· τό κέν μοι λιγύρων ἐνι κραδῇσι σβέσαι¹ ἄλγος.'

'Η ρά, καὶ ὄρθωθεσα θύρας διεῖσ δόμοιο,
υῆλιπτος, οἴέανος· καὶ δὴ λελάπτο οὐεσθαι
αὐτοκαστυγνήπινδε, καὶ ἔρκεος οὐδὲν ἀμειφεν.
δὴν δὲ καταντόθι μέμνεν ἐνι προδόμῳ θαλάμοιο,
αἰδοῦ ἔργομένη· μετὰ δ' ἐτράπετ' αὐτοῖς ὅπισσα
στρεφθεῖσ· ἐκ δὲ πάλιν κίεν ἔνδοθεν, ἀψ τ' ἀλέ-
ειται

εῖσθ· τῆνσιν δὲ πόδες φέρον ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα·
ἵτοι ὅτ' ιθύσειεν, ἔρυκέ μιν ἔνδοθεν αἰδάν·
αἰδοῖ δὲ ἔργομένην θρασὺς ἴμερος δτρύνεσκεν.
τρές μὲν ἐπειρήθη, τρές δ' ἔσχετο, τέτριτον αὖτις
λέκτρωσιν πρημῆς ἐμεκάππεσεν εἰλιχθεῖσα.
ώς δ' ὅτε τις ινόμηθι θαλερὸν πόσιν ἐν θαλάμοισιν
μύρεται, φι μιν ὅπασσαν ἀδελφεοὶ τὴδὲ τοκεῖσ,
οὐδέ τι πω πάσαις ἐπιμέσγεται ἀμφεπδλοισιν
αἰδοῖς ἐπιφροσύνῃ τε· μυχῷ δὲ ἀχέουσα θαίσσεται
τὸν δέ τις ὠλεσε μοῖρα, πάρος ταρπίμεναι ἀμφά
δήμεσιν ἀλλήλων· ή δὲ ἔνδοθι δαιομένη περ
σῆγα μᾶλα κλατει χῆρον λέχος εἰτορδῶστα,
μοὶ μιν κερταμέσουσαι ἐπιστοβέωσι γυναικες·
τῇ ἵκελῃ Μήδεια κινύρετο. τὴν δέ τις ἄφνω
μυρομένην μεσσογγὺς ἐπειπρομολοῦσ¹ ἔνδησεν

¹ εβίσας Μαύρης: εβίσας ΜΕΣ.

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Λργος, ἐποτρύνων με τείς πειρῆσται πρωγῆς·
μεσσηγήνε μὲν τόνυε δόμηρ λέπον ἐνθάδ' ίσυστα.¹

"Ος φάτο· τῇ δ' ἔντοσθεν ἀνόπτατο χάρματι
θυμός,

φοινίχθη δ' ἄμυδις καλὸν χρόα, κὰδ δέ μαν ἀχλίν
εἶλεν ιανομένην, τῶν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔειπεν

'Χαλκιόπη, ὡς ὑμις φέλον τερπινόν τε τέτυκται,
ἄς ἔρξω. μὴ γάρ μοι ἐν ὅφθαλμοῖσι φαείνοις
ἡώς, μηδέ με δηρὸν ὅτε ζώσουσαν ἴδοιο.

εἴ γέ τι σῆς ψυχῆς προφερέστερον, ἢν τι παῖδων
σῶν θείην, οὐδὲ μοι ἀδελφεοις γεγάσσων,

κηδευθεντες τε φίλοι καὶ ὄμήλικες. ἀς δὲ καὶ αὐτὴ
φημὶ καστρυμήτη τε σέθεν κούρη τε πέλεσθαι,

ἴσον ἕπει κείνοις με τῷ ἐπαείρασ μαζῷ
εηπτυτίην, ὁς αἰὲν ἄγιό ποτε μητρὸν ἀκόμουν.

Ἄλλ' οὐ, κεῦθε δ' ἐμὴν σιγῇ χάριν, ὅφρα τοκῆταις
λιγσοματ ἐντύνουσα ὑπόσχεστιν· ήρι δὲ νηὸν
πίσσομαι· εἰς 'Εκιέτης θελκτήρια φάρμακα ταύρων."

"Ως οὗτος ἐκ θαλάμῳ πᾶλιν κίε, παῖσι τὸν ἀρωγὸν
αὐτοκαστρυμήτης διεπέφραδε. τὴν δὲ μην αὐτις²
πῖστοι τε στυγερόν τε ἔξος λάβε μουναθεῖσαν,
τοῦ παρὸς οὐ πατρὸς ἐπ' ἀνέρι μητιμάσθαι.

Νῦν μὲν ἔπειτ' ἐπὶ γαῖαν ἥγεν κιέφας· οἱ δ'
ἐν πόρτῳ
μαῦταις³ εἰς 'Ιδλίκην τε καὶ λιστέρας 'Ορίωνος
ἔβρακον ἐκ μηδῶν· Ὁποιοι δὲ καὶ τις ὀδετῆς
ηδη καὶ πυλαωρὸς ἐέλθετο· καὶ τίνα παῖδων
μητέρα τεθνεώτων ἀδινὸν περὶ κῶμ' ἐκάλυπτεν·

¹ σίναραι L. After this line occurs in the middle of a passage
the line: οἰστρέτε φέληρ οὐδὲ τότε σκέπεις θρυψ.

² μᾶλλον αὐτοῖς μεταστοι οἷαν λουτούσιαν.

³ καυτίλαιοι Πότεροι.

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μοῖρα πέλει. πῶς γάρ κεν ἔμοὺς λελάθοιμι τοκῆας
φάρμακα μησαμένη; ποῖον δὲ ἐπὶ μῆθον ἐπίψω;

τίς δὲ δόδος, τίς μῆτις ἀπίκλοπος ἔσσεται ἀρωγῆς;
ἢ μιν ἀνευθ' ἕταρων προσπτύξομαι οἷον ἰδοῦσα;

δύσμαρος οὐ μὲν ἔσλητα καταφθιμένοιο περ ἔμπης
λαφήσειν ἀχένων τότε δέ ἀν κακὸν δύμη πέλοιτο,
κενος δέ τε καῦται ἀπαμείρεται. ἔρρεται αἰδάνει,

ἔρρεται ἄγλατη ὁ δέ ἐμῇ Ἰστητι σαωθεῖ
ἀσκηθήει, ἵνα οἱ θυμῷ φίλοι, ἔνθα νέοιτο.

αὐτὰρ ἔγινεν αὐτῆμαρ, δτ' ἔξανθειεν δεύθλουν,
τεθναίην, ἢ λαμέον ἀναρτήσασα μελάθρῳ,
ἢ καὶ πασσαμένη ραιστήριαι φάρμακα θυμοῦ.

ἄλλα καὶ δις φθιμένη μοι ἐπιλλέζουσιν δύσσω
κερτομίας· τηλοῦ δὲ πόλιος περὶ πᾶσα βρήσει
ποτμον ἐμόν· καὶ κέν με διὰ στόματος φορέουσαι
Κολχίδες ἀλλυνεις ἄλλαις πίεικα μωμήσονται·

ἵτις κηδομένη τόσον ἱερος ἀλλοδαποῖο
καίθανεν, ἵτις δῶμα καὶ οὐδὲ ἥσχυτε τοκῆας,

μαργοσθύνη εἴξασα. τί δέ οὐκ ἐμόν ἔσσεται αἰσχος;
φί μοι ἐμῆς ἄπτη. ἢ τ' ἀν πολὺ κέρδιον εἴη
τῆδε αὐτῇ ἐν νυκτὶ λιπεῖν βίον δὲ θαλάμοισιν
πότμῳ ἀναίστη, κάκ' ἀλέγχει πάντα φυγοῦσαν,

πρὸ τούτῳ λαβήσεται καὶ οὐκ ὑνομαστά τελέσσαι·
*Η, καὶ φωριαμοι μετεκλαθειν, ἢ ἐνι πολλὰ
φάρμακά οἱ, τὰ μὲν ἐσθλά, τὰ δὲ ραιστήρι, ἔκειτο.
ἐνθεμένη δὲ ἐπὶ γούνατ' ὄδυρετο. δεῦνε δὲ κόλπους
ἄλληκτον δακρύσσει, τὰ δέ ἔρρεεν ἀσταγές αὐτων,
αὖτις ὄλοφυρομένης τὸν ἐὸν μόρον. Λεπτοὶ δέ τοι
φάρμακα λέξασθαι θυμοφθόρα, τόφρα πάσαιτο.

ἴδη καὶ δεσμοὺς ἀνελυετο φωριαμοιο.

ἔξελέειν μεμανά, δυσάμμορος. ἄλλα οἱ ἄφυω

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK III

could I prepare the charms without my parents' knowledge? What story can I tell them? What trick, what cunning device for aid can I find? If I see him alone, apart from his comrades, shall I greet him? Ill-starred that I am! I cannot hope that I should rest from my sorrows even though he perished; then will evil come to me when he is bereft of life. Perish all shame, perish all glory; may he, saved by my effort, go scatheless wherever his heart desires. But as for me, on the day when he bides the contest in triumph, may I die either straining my neck in the noose from the roof-tree or tasting drugs destructive of life. But even so, when I am dead, they will fling out taunts against me; and every city far away will ring with my doom, and the Cœlestial women, tossing my name on their lips hither and thither, will revile me with unseemly mocking—the maid who cared so much for a stranger that she died, the maid who disgraced her home and her parents, yielding to a mad passion. And what disgrace will not be mine? Alas for my infatuation! Far better would it be for me to forsake life this very night in my chamber by some mysterious fate, escaping all slanderous reproof, before I complete such tuneless dishonour."

She spake, and brought a casket wherein lay many drugs, some for healing, others for killing, and placing it upon her knees she wept. And she drenched her bosom with ceaseless tears, which flowed in torrents as she sat, bitterly bewailing her own fate. And she longed to choose a murderous drug to taste it, and now she was loosening the bands of the casket eager to take it forth, unhappy maid! But suddenly a deadly fear of

δεῖμ' διλοὴν στυγεροῖο κατὰ φρένως ἥλθ' Ἀΐδαο.
ἔσχετο δὲ ἀμφασίη δηρὸν χρόνον, ἀμφὶ δὲ πᾶσαι
θυμηδεῖς θεύτοι μεληδόνες ἴνδαλλοντο.

μυῆσατο μὲν τερπνῶν, δσ' ἐνὶ ζωσίσι πέλονται,
μυῆσαθ' ὄμηλακήτη περιγηθέοι, οὐά τε κούρῃ
καὶ τέ οἱ ἡέλιος γλυκίων γένετ' εἰσοράσθαι,
ἢ πάρος, εἰ ἔτεον γε νόρο ἐπεμαλεῖθ' ἔκαστα,
καὶ τὴν μέν φα πάλαι σφετέρων ἀποκάτθετο
γούνων,

"Ηρῆς ἐννεοῖσι μετάτροπος, οὐδὲ ἔτι βουλὰς
Ἄλη δοιάζεσκεν ἑλδετο δὲ αἴψα φανῆναι
ἡῷ τελλομένην, Τίνα οἱ θελετήρια δοῦλη
φάρμακα συνθεσίησι, καὶ μυτίστειν ἐι ἀπῆμ.
πικνὰ δὲ ἵνα κλητίδας ἐῶν λύσας θυράων,
αἴγλην σκεπτορέντη τῇ δὲ δοπάσιον βάλε φέγγης
Ἡρυγενῆς, κίουντο δὲ ἵνα πτολιεύρουν ἔκαστοι.

"Ενθα καστρήτους μὲν ἐτ' αὐτόθι μεῖναι ἀνάγει
Λργος, ἵνα φράζουντο τόσον καὶ μῆδεα κούρῃ.
αὐτὸς δὲ αὐτὸν ἐπὶ μῆτα κίεν προπάροιει λιασθεῖται.

"Η δὲ ἐπεὶ οὖν τὰ πρώτα φασινομένην ἔδει τῷ
παρθενικῇ, ξανθός μὲν ἀνήψιατο χερσὶν ἰθείρας,
αλλ οἱ ἀτημελές κατατιμέναι φερέθοντο,
ανταλίας δὲ ἐψήσε παρηίδας αὐτάρ ἀλοιφῇ
νεκταρέγ φαιδρόνετ' ἐπὶ χρόα· δύνε δὲ πέπλον
καλόν, εὐγνάμπτοισιν ἀρηρέμενον περόνησιν
ἀμβροσίᾳ δὲ ἐφύπερθε καρῆσαι βάλλε καλύπτρῃ
ἀργυρέῃ. αὐτοῦ δὲ δόμοις ἐνι δινεύσουσα
στεῖβε πέδον λήθῃ ἀχέων, τό οἱ ἐν ποσὶν ἦν
θεοπέστι, ἀλλα τ ἔμελλεν δεξῆσεσθαι ὀπίσσω.
κέκλετο δὲ ἀμφιπόλοις, αλ οἱ δινοκαΐδεκα πᾶσαι
ἐν προδόμῳ θαλάμοιο θυάδεος ηὔλιζοντο

ιῆλικες, οὗπω λέκτρα σὺν ἀνδράσι παρσύνουσαι,
ἐσσυμένως οὐρῆις ὑποξεύξασθαι ἀπῆγη,
οἱ κέ μεν εἰς Ἐκάτης περικαλλέα μηὸν ἔγοιεν.
Ἐνθ' αὖτ' ἀμφίπολοι μὲν ἐφοπλίζεσκον ἀπῆσθην
ἡ δὲ τέως γλαφυρῆς ἔξελετο φυριαδοῖο
φάρμακον, ὃ δέ τέ φασι Προρήθειον καλέεσθαι.
τῷ εἴ κ' ἐνυχίσισιν ἀρεσσάμενος θυέεσσιν
Κούρην¹ μουρογένειαν ἐδν δέμας ἴκμαντοστο,
ἢ τ' ἀν δγ' οὔτε φηκτὸς ἦσι χαλκοῖσι τυπῆσιν,
οὔτε κεν αἰθομένῳ πυρὶ εἰκάσθαι· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀλκῆ
λαϊτερος κεῖν' ἡμαρ οὐμᾶς κάρτει τε πέλοστο.
πρωτοφυὲς τόγ' ἀνέσχε καταστάξαντος ἔραξε
αἰετοῦ ὄμηροτέω κυηροῦς ἐνι Καυκασίοισιν
αίματόσεντ' ἵχώρα Προρηθῆσι μογεροῖο.
τοῦ δέ ήτοι ἀνθος μὲν δσον πηγυιον ὑπέρθεν
χροιῇ Κωρικίῳ ἱκέλον κρόκῳ ἔξεφαάνθῃ,
καυλοῖσιν διδύμωσιν ἐπήσορον· ἡ δέ ἐν γαῖῃ
σαρκὶ νεοτμήτῳ ἐναλεγκίῃ ἐπλετο φίζει.
τῆς οἷην τ' ἐν δρεσσῃ κελαινὴν ἴκμαδα φυγεοῦ
Καστίρη ἐν κόχλῳ ἀμήσατο φαρμάσσεσθαι,
ἐπτὰ μὲν δενδοῖσι λατσαμένη ὑδάτεσσιν,
ἐπτάκι δὲ Βριμῷ κονροτροφον ἀγκαλέσσει,
Βριμῷ νικτεπόλον, χθονίην, ἐνέροισιν ἀνασσαν,
ληγαβῇ ἐνι νυκτὶ, σὺν ὁρφυαῖσι φαρέεσσιν.
μυκηθμῷ δέ ὑπένερθεν ἐρεμῷ σείετο γαῖα,
βίζης τεμιομένης Γετημίδος· ἐστενε δέ αὐτὸς
Ιαπετοῖο πάντες ὁδύνη πέρι θυμὸν ἀλύων.
τό δέ τριῶν ἔβαρελενσα θυάδει κάτθετο μίτρῃ,
ἥτε οἱ παμφροσίοισι περὶ στήθεσσιν ὅρτο.
ἔκ δὲ θύραξ κιοῦσα θοῆς ἐπεβήσατ' ἀπῆσθη
σὺν δέ οἱ ἀμφίπολοι δοιαὶ ἐκάτερθεν ἔβησαν.

840

850

860

870

¹ Κούρην] Δαΐρα G, τοιοι.

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her right hand the well-fashioned whip, and drove through the city ; and the rest, the handmaids, laid their hands on the chariot behind and ran along the broad highway ; and they kilted up their light robes above their white knees. And even as by the mild waters of Parthenus, or after bathing in the river Amnisus, Leto's daughter stands upon her golden chariot and courses over the hills with her swift-footed roes, to greet from afar some richly-steaming hecatomb ; and with her come the nymphs in attendance, gathering, some at the spring of Amnisus itself, others by the glens and many-fountained peaks ; and round her whine and fawn the beasts cowering as she moves along : thus they sped through the city ; and on both sides the people gave way, shunning the eyes of the royal maiden. But when she had left the city's well paved streets, and was approaching the shrine as she drove over the plains, then she alighted eagerly from the smooth-running chariot and spoke as follows among her maidens :

" Friends, verily have I sinned greatly and took no heed not to go among the stranger-folk¹ who roamed over our land. The whole city is smitten with dismay ; wherefore no one of the women who formerly gathered here day by day has now come hither. But since we have come and no one else draws near, come, let us satisfy our souls without stint with soothing song, and when we have plucked the fair flowers amid the tender grass, that very hour will we

¹ or, *reckless whiz*, "took no heed of the cause of wrath with the stranger-folk."

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καὶ δέ κε σὸν πολέεσσιν ὀνείασιν οἰκαδ' ἵκεισθε 910
ἡματι τῷ, εἰ μοι συναρθέσετε τίνει μενοιώμην.

Ἄργος γύρο μὲν ἐπέεσσι παρατρέπεται, ἀντὶ δὲ καὶ αὐτὴν
Χαλκιόπη· τὰ δὲ σῆγα νόφεν ἔχετ' εἰσαῖσανσαι
ἔξι δρῦθεν, μή πατρὸς ἐτοιάτα μῆδος ἴκηται.
τὸν δεῖνόν με κέλονται, ὅτις περὶ θουσὶν ἐπέστη,
δῶρον ἀποδεξαμένην ὄλοῶν βίντασθαις αἰθλωρ.
αὐτῷ δὲ τὸν μῆδον ἐπίγνεον, ήδε καὶ αὐτὸν
κέκλομαι εἰς φοῖνι ἑτάρων ἀπὸ μοῖνον ἴκεσθαι,
δῆρα τὰ μὲν δασάμεσθα μετὰ σφίσιν, εἰ κεν ὁπλίσῃ
δῶρα φέρων, τῷ δὲ αὐτῷ κακώτερον ἀλλο πόριωμεν 910
φάρμακον. ἀλλ' ἀποκόσφι πέλεσθέ μοι, εἴτ' ἀντὶ ἴκη-
ται.'

Ως ηδα· πάσησι δὲ ἀπίκλωπος θυβανει μῆτει.
αὐτίκα δὲ Λισσούιδην ἑτάρων ἀπὸ μοῖνον ἐρύσσας
Ἄργος, ὅτι τῇδε τήνδε καστυνήτων ἐσάκουστεν
ηερίην Ἐκάτητης ιερὸν μετὰ τηδὸν ιοῦσται,
ἥγε διέκ πεδίον· ἀμα δέ σφισιν εἴπετο Μόψιος
Ἀρπικίδης, ἀσθλὸς μὲν ἐπιπροφανέντας θυσπεῖν
οἰωνούς, ἀσθλὸς δὲ σὸν εὖ φρύτσασθαι ιοῦσιν.

Ἐνθ' οὖτα τις τοίσις ἐπὶ προτέρων γένεται ἀνδρῶν,
οὗθ' δοσι εἴδει αὐτοῖσι Διόδης γένος, οὗθ' δοσι ἀλλων 920
ἀθανάτων θρωνεις ἀφ' αἴματος ἀβλίστησται,
οἷον Ἰάσσαια θῆκε Διόδης θάμαρ ήματι κείνῳ
ἥμεν δοάντα ίδειν, ήδε προτιμυθήσασθαι.
τοιν καὶ παπταίνοντες ἀθίμεον αὐτοὺς ἐταῖροι
λημπόμενοι χαρίτεσσιν ἔγγιθσαν δέ κελεύθῳ
Ἀρπικίδης, ηδη ποιοι διστύμενοι τὰ ἔκαστα.

Ἐστι δέ τις πεδίοιο κατὰ στίβον ἐγγύθι ηοῦ
αἴγειρος φύλλοισιν ἀπειρεσίοις καρόμεται,
τῇ θαυμάτι διῇ λακέρυζει ἐπηυλίζοντο κορῶναι.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

τάνον τις μεσοπηγής ἀνὰ πτέρα κινήσασα

930

ἴνφοῦ ἐπ' ἀκρεμόνων "Πρῆτι ήμίταπε θουλάς·

"Λικλειής δέδε μάντις, δὲ οὐδέ δσα παῖδες ἵσασιν
οἵδε μόρι φράσσασθαι, ὁθούντες οὕτε τι λαρὸν
οὗτ' ἔρατὸν κούρη κεν ἔπος πριτιμοθήσαιτο
ἡβέφ, εὐτ' ἀν σφιν ἐπιλυδες ἄλλοι ἐπανταί.
ἔρροις, ἀ κικόρμαντι, κακοφραδέν· οὕτε σε Κύπρος,
οὗτ' ἀγανὸν φιλέοντες ἐπιπνείουσιν "Ερωτες·"

"Ισκεν ἀτεμβαρμένοι· μελδροσ δὲ Μόρφος ἀκούσας
ἀμφίσην σίωνοιο θειμάτοι, ἀδέ τ' ἔειπεν·

"Τύνη μὲν ιηόνδε θεᾶς ίθι, τῷ ἐνι κούρῃ
δῆμει, Αἰσονίδη· μίλα δ' ἡπτή ὄντι βολήσαις
Κύπριδος ἐνεστήρ, ἢ τοι συνέριθος δέθλων
ἐσσεται, ἡτ δὴ καὶ πρὶν Ἀγγηορδῆρε φάτο Φινεύς.
νῶι δ', ἔγενον "Ἄργος τε, δεδεγμένοι, εὐτ' ἀν ἕκηαι.
τῇδ' αὐτῷ ἐνὶ χώρῳ ἐπεσσόμεθ·" οὐάδι δ' αὐτὸς
λίσσεο μην τυκινοῖσι παρατροπῶν ἐπέεσσιν."

"Η ρα περιφραδέων, ἐπὶ δὲ σχεδὸν γνεον ἄμφω,
οὐδέ ἄρα Μηδείης θυμὸς τρέπετ ἄλλα νοῆσαι,
μελπομένης περ δμως· πάσαι δέ οἱ, ήντων ἀθύροι
μολπην, οὐτ' ἐπὶ δηρὸν ἐφῆμδανεν ἐψιάσσθαι.
ἄλλα μεταλλήγεσκεν ἀμόχανος, οὐδέ ποτ' ὅσσε
ἀμφιπόλων μεθ' δμηλον ἔχ ὀτρέματε δὲ δὲ κελεύθους
τηλόσε παπταίνεσκε, παρικλίνουσο παρειάς.

ἢ θαμὰ δὴ στηθέων ἐγγη κέαρ, ὀππότε δούπον
ἢ ποδὸς ἡ ἀνέμοιο παραθρέξαντα δούσαται.

αὐτὰρ δηγ οὐ μετὰ δηρὸν ἐελδομέτη ἐφασάνθη
ἴνφοσ' ἀναθρόφτκων ἀτε Σειριος Ωικεανοῖο,
δε δηγ τοι καλὸς μὲν ἀριζηλός τ' ἐσιδέσθαι
ἀντέλλει, μῆλουσι δὲν ἀσπετον ἥκεν διξύν
δες ἄρα τῷ καλὸς μὲν ἐπιλυθεν εἰσοράσθαι
λίσονίδης, κίματον δὲ δυσόμερον ὀργε φαυνθείτ.

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK III

of them meantime as she clapped her wings aloft in the branches uttered the counsels of Hera:

"What a pitiful seer is this, that has not the wit to conceive even what children know, how that no maiden will say a word of sweetness or love to a youth when strangers be near. Begone, sorry prophet, witness one; on thee neither Cypris nor the gentle Loves breathe in their kindness."

She spake chiding, and Mopsos smiled to hear the god-sent voice of the bird, and thus addressed them: "Do thou, son of Aeson, pass on to the temple, where thou wilt find the maiden; and very kind will her greeting be to thee through the prompting of Cyptis, who will be thy helperate in the contest, even as Phineus, Aeson's son, foretold. But we two, Argus and I, will await thy return, apart in this very spot; do thou all alone be a suppliant and win her over with prudent words."

He spake wisely, and both at once gave approval. Nor was Medea's heart turned to other thoughts, for all her singing, and never a song that she essayed pleased her long in her sport. But in confusion she ever faltered, nor did she keep her eyes resting quietly upon the throng of her handmaids; but to the paths far off she strained her gaze, turning her face aside. Oft did her heart sink fainting within her bosom whenever she fancied she heard passing by the sound of a footfall or of the wind. But soon he appeared to her longing eyes, striding along loftily, like Sirius coming from ocean, which rises fair and clear to see, but brings unspeakable mischief to flocks; thus then did Aeson's son come to her, fair to see, but the sight of him brought love-sick

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care. Her heart fell from out her bosom, and a dark mist came over her eyes, and a hot blush covered her cheeks. And she had no strength to lift her knees backwards or forwards, but her feet beneath were rooted to the ground; and meantime all her handmaidens had drawn aside. So they two stood face to face without a word, without a sound, like reeds or lofty pines, which stand uprightly side by side on the mountains when the wind is still; then again, when stirred by the breath of the wind, they murmur senselessly; so they two were destined to tell out all their tale, stirred by the breath of Love. And Aeson's son saw that she had fallen into some heaven-sent calamity, and with soothing words thus addressed her:

" Why, pray, maiden, dost thou fear me so much, all alone as I am? Never was I one of these idle boasters such as other men are—not even aforetime, when I dwelt in my own country. Wherefore, maiden, be not too much abashed before me, either to enquire whatever thou wilt or to speak thy mind. But since we have met one another with friendly hearts, in a hallowed spot, where it is wrong to sin, speak openly and ask questions, and beguile me not with pleasing words, for at the first thou didst promise thy sister to give me the charms my heart desires. I implore thee by Hecate herself, by thy parents, and by Zeus who holds his guardian hand over strangers and suppliants; I come here to thee both a suppliant and a stranger, bending the knee in my sore need. For without thee and thy sister never shall I prevail in the grievous contest. And to thee will I render thanks hereafter for thy aid, as is right and fitting for men who dwell far off,

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making glorious thy name and fame ; and the rest of the heroes, returning to Hellas, will spread thy renown and so will the heroes' wives and mothers, who now perhaps are sitting on the shore and making moan for us ; their painful affliction thou mightest scatter to the winds. In days past the maiden Ariadne, daughter of Minos, with kindly intent rescued Theseus from grim contests—the maiden whom Pasiphae daughter of Helios bare. But she, when Minos had lulled his wrath to rest, went aboard the ship with him and left her fatherland ; and her even the immortal gods loved, and, as a sign in mid-sky, a crown of stars, which men call Ariadne's crown, rolls along all night among the heavenly constellations. So to thee too shall be thanks from the gods, if thou wilt save so mighty an army of chieftains. For surely from thy lovely form thou art like to excel in gentle courtesy."

Thus he spake, honouring her ; and she cast her eyes down with a smile divinely sweet ; and her soul melted within her, uplifted by his praise, and she gazed upon him face to face ; nor did she know what word to utter first, but was eager to pour out everything at once. And forth from her fragrant girdle ungrudgingly she brought out the charn ; and he at once received it in his hands with joy. And she would even have drawn out all her soul from her breast and given it to him, exulting in his desire ; so wonderfully did love flash forth a sweet flame from the golden head of Aeson's son ; and he captivated her gleaming eyes ; and her heart within grew warm, melting away as the dew melts away round roses when warmed by the morning's light. And now both

APOOLLONIUS RHODIUS

ληφω δ' ἀλλοτε μὲν τε κατ' οὐδεος δημαρτ' ἔρειδον
αιδόμενοι, ὅτε δ' αὐτεις ἐπὶ σφίσι βάλλον ὄπωπάς,
ἱμερθεν φαιδρῆσιν ὑπ' ὄφρύσι μειδιώσατες.
ὅψε δὲ δὴ τοῖσισι μόδις προσπτέξατο καθρη-

'Φράξτο μῦν, ὃς κέν ται ἔγω μητίσομ' ἀρωγίγ.

εὗτ' ἂν δὴ μετιόντι πατήρ ἐμὸς ἔγγυαλίξῃ
ἔξι δφιος γενύνεν δλοσὺς σπείρασθας ὁδόντας,
δὴ τότε μέσσην νύκτα διαμμοιρηδὲ φυλάξας,
ἀκαμάτοιο ροῆσι λοεσσάμενος ποταμοῖο,
οἵοις ἄνευθ' ἄλλων ἐν φύρεσι κυανέοισιν
βόθρον ὀρύξασθαι περιηγέα· τῷ δὲ ἔνι θῆλυν
ἀρνεῖν σφάζειν, καὶ ἀδαιμέτον ὀμοθετῆσαι,
αὐτῷ πυρκαϊὴν εὖ τηῆσας ἐπὶ βόθρῳ,

μουνογενῆ δὲ Εκάτην Περσῆδα μειδίσσοιο,
λείθων ἐκ δέπασος σιμβλήμα ἔργα μελισσῶν.
ἔνθα δὲ ἐπει κε θεὰν μέμημένος ίλασσηαι,
ἥψει πυρκαϊῆς ἀναχάζεο· μηδέ σε βοῦπτος
ἥξει ποδῶν δρυσσοι μεταστρεφθῆναι ὀπίσσω,
ἥτε κυνῶν ὄλακή, μή πως τὰ ἔκαστα κολοβοσατ
οὐδὲ αὐτὸς κατὰ κόσμου ἕοις ἐτύραστι πελάσσῃς.

ἥρι δὲ μυδῆνας τόδε φύρμακον, ιήτ' ἀλοιφῇ
γυμνωθεὶς φαίδρυνε τεὸν δέμας· ἐν δέ οι ἀλκῇ
ἔσσεται ἀπειρεστὴ μέγα τε σθένος, οὐδὲ κε φαίης
ἀνδράσιν, ἄλλα θεοῖσιν ἴσαζέμεν ἀθανάτοισιν.
πρὸς δὲ καὶ αὐτῷ θαυρὶ σύκος πεπαλαγμένον ἔστω
καὶ ξίφος. ἔνθ' οὐκ ἄν σε διατρήξειαν ἀκοκαλ
γγενέων ἀνδρῶν, οὐδὲ ἀσχετος ἀίσσοντα
φλόξι ὄλοῶν ταύρων. τούσδε μὲν οὐκ ἐπὶ δηρδὺ¹⁰⁵⁰
ἔσσεαι, ἄλλ' αὐτῆμαρ· ὅμως σύγε μή ποτ' ἀεθλούν
χάζεο, καὶ δέ τοι ἄλλο παρέξει ὑποθήσομ' δνειπρ.
αὐτοίς ἐπὴν κρατεροὺς ζεύξηρες βόσι, δικα δὲ πᾶσαι
χερσὶ καὶ θυντρέῃ στυφελήν εἰὰ νειδὺν ἀρέσσῃ,

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were fixing their eyes on the ground abashed, and again were throwing glances at each other, smiling with the light of love beneath their radiant brows. And at last and secretly then did the maiden greet him :

"Take heed now, that I may devise help for thee. When at thy coming my father has given thee the deadly teeth from the dragon's jaws for sowing, then watch for the time when the night is parted in twain, then bathe in the stream of the tireless river, and alone, apart from others, clad in dusky raiment, dig a rounded pit ; and therein slay a ewe, and sacrifice it whole, heaping high the pyre on the very edge of the pit. And propitiate only-begotten Hecate, daughter of Perses, pouring from a goblet the hive-stored labour of bees. And then, when thou hast heedfully sought the grace of the goddess, retreat from the pyre ; and let neither the sound of feet drive thee to turn back, nor the baying of hounds, lest haply thou shouldest minni all the rites and thyself fail to return duly to thy comrades. And at dawn steep this charm in water, strip, and anoint thy body therewith as with oil ; and in it there will be boundless prowess and mighty strength, and thou wilt deem thyself a match not for men but for the immortal gods. And besides, let thy spear and shield and sword be sprinkled. Thereupon the spear-heads of the earthborn men shall not pierce thee, nor the flume of the deadly bulls as it rushes forth resistless. But such thou shalt be not for long, but for that one day ; still never flinch from the contest. And I will tell thee besides of yet another help. As soon as thou hast yoked the strong oxen, and with thy might and thy prowess

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

οι δέ ήδη κατὰ ἀλκας ἀνασταχόντες Γύαντες
σπειρομένων ὄφιος διοφερὴν ἐπὶ βθόλον δέδονταν,
αἱ κενὸν δρευομένους πολέας νεοῖσα δακεύσῃ,
λίθρη λάσιν ἄφες στιβαρώτερον· αἱ δέ διν ἐπ' αὐτῷ,
καρχαλέοις κίνεται ὥστε περὶ βρύσμην, ὅλεκοτεν
ἀλλήλουν· καὶ δέ αὐτὸς ἐπέγειρο δημοτῆτος
Ιθίσται. τὸ δὲ κώνας ἐς Ἑλλάδα τοῦτο γένηται 1000
οἵστεις ἐξ Λίτης τηλοῦ ποθεν μάσσεο δέ ἔμπηρε,
ἡ φίλον, ἢ τοις ἔαδεν ἀφόρμηθέντει υἱεσθαίς.

"Ωντος δέ ἐφη, καὶ σῆμα ποδῶν πάρος ἀσσε βαλοῦσα
θεοπέτειον λιαροῖσι παρήιδα δάκρυσι δεῦνεν
μυρομένη, ὃ τ' ἐμελλεις ἀπόπροθι πολλὸν ἱστο
ποντον ἐπιπλάγξεσθαι· λινηρῷ δέ μεν διπτῆν
ἔξαντις μύθῳ προσεφάννεεν, ἀλλέ τε χειρὸς
δεξιετερῆς· δὴ γάρ οἱ ἀπ' ὁφθαλμοῦς λίπειν αἰθάρη.

"Μνωεο δέ, ἡντα δή ποιος ὑπότροπος οίκαδ
ἴσημας,

οὔνομα Μηδείης· ὡς δέ αὐτὸς ἐγὼ ἀμφίς ἔσυτος 1070
μαῆστορας· εἰπὲ δέ μοι πρόσφρων τόδε, πῆγα τοις ἔαστιν
δώματα, πῆγα μὲν ἐνθεν ὑπελό ἀλλα μηδὲ περήστει.
ἢ μὲν που ἀφυειοῦ σχεδὸν ἴζεσαι Ὁρχομενοῦ,
ἢ καὶ Λίσσεις μῆσου πέλας; εἰπὲ δέ κούρην,
ἴμτεναι τῆνδε ὑνόμηηνας ἀριγνώτην γεγανέναι
Πατιφάνης, ἢ πατρὸς ὄμρογνιός ἐστιν ἐμέσος."

"Ως φάτο· τὸν δέ καὶ αὐτὸν ὑπῆρε βάκρυστι
κούρης

οὐδος· "Ἐκρας, τοῖον δέ παραβλήδην ἐπορ ηῦδα·

"Καὶ λίην οὐν τόκτας φίομαι, οὐδέ ποτε ἡμαρ
σεν ἐπιλίσεσθαι, προφυγὸν μάρον, εἰ ἐτεόν γε
φεύξομαι ἡσκηθῆς ἐς Ἀχαιάδα, μηδέ τιν' ἄλλουν
λίγτης προβλήψι κακούτερον ἀμμεν ἀεθλον.

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hast ploughed all the stubborn fallow, and now along the furrows the Giants are springing up, when the serpent's teeth are sown on the dusky clods, if thou markest them uprising in throngs from the fallow, cast unseen among them a massive stone; and they over it, like ravening hounds over their food, will shun one another; and do thou thyself hasten to rush to the battle-strife, and the fleece thereupon thou shalt bear far away from Aen; nevertheless, depart wherever thou wilt, or thy pleasure takes thee, when thou hast gone hence."

Thus she spake, and cast her eyes to her feet in silence, and her cheek, divinely fair, was wet with warm tears as she sorrowed for that he was about to wander far from her side over the wide sea: and once again she addressed him face to face with mournful words, and took his right hand; for now shame had left her eyes:

"Remember, if haply thou returnest to thy home, Medea's name; and so will I remember thine, though thou be far away. And of thy kindness tell me this, where is thy home, whither wilt thou sail hence in thy ship over the sea; wilt thou come near wealthy Orebionemus, or near the Aenean isle? And tell me of the maiden, whosoever she be that thou hast named, the fair-renowned daughter of Pasiphae, who is kinwoman to my father."

Thus she spake; and over him too, at the tears of the maiden, stole Love the destroyer, and he thus answered her:

"All too surely do I deem that never by night and never by day will I forget thee if I escape death and indeed make my way in safety to the Aenean land, and Aeetes set not before us some other

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

ἐνθένδ' εἰς Ἰωλκὸν ἀναρπάξασαι ἄελλας,
δόφρα σ', ἐν ὁφθαλμοῖσιν ἐλεγχέεις προφέρουσα,
μυῆσσω ἡμῇ ἴστητι πεφιγμένου. αἴτιο γάρ εἶην
ἀπροφίτως τότε σᾶσσιν ἔφεστιος ἐν μεγάροισιν."

"Ως ἂρ' ἔφη, ἐλεεινὰ καταπροχέουσα παρειῶν
δίκρινα· τὴν δὲ δῆθεν ἵποβλητην προσέειπεν
· Δαιμονίη, κενεάτη καὶ ἓα πλίξεσθαι ἀδέλλας,
ὧς δέ καὶ ἀγγελον ὅρνεν, ἐπεὶ μεταμύηται βάζεις.
εἰ δέ κεν ἥθεα κεῖνα καὶ Ἐλλάδα γαῖαν ἴερας,
τιμήσσα γυναιξὶ καὶ ἀνδράσιν αἰδοίη τε
ἔσσεαι· οἱ δέ σε πάγχυν θεὸν ὃς παρσαγένευσιν,
οὐνεκα τῶν μὲν παιδεῖς ὑπότροποι οἰκαδὶ ἰκοντο
σῆ βουλῆ, τῶν δὲ αὗτε καστηρητοί τε ἔται τε
καὶ θαλεροὶ κακότητος ἀδην ἐσάωθεν ἀκοῖται.
ἱμέτερον δὲ λέχος θαλάμοις ἔνι κουριβίοισιν
παρσινέεις· οὐδὲ ἄμμεν διακρινέται φιλότητος
ἄλλο, πέροις θύματάν τε μεμηρένον ἀμφικαλένφαται." 1120

"Ως φυτό· τῷ δὲ ἔντασθε κατέβετο θυμὸς ἀκονῆ,
ἐμπτης δὲ ἔργῳ ἀδηλα κατερράγησεν θέσαται.
σχετλίη· οὐ μὲν δηρὸν ἀπαρνήσεσθαι ἔμελλεν
Ἐλλάδην ναιετέσσιν. ὡς γάρ τόδε μῆδετο "Ηρη,
δόφρα κακὸν Πελέρη ἱερὸν ἐς Ἰωλκὸν ἴκοντο
Αἰσέη Μήδεια, λεποῦσ" ἀπο πατρίδα γαῖαν.

"Ηδη δὲ ἀμφίπολοι μὲν ὑπειπέννυσσαν ἀπώθεν
συγῇ ἀνιάξεσκον· ἐδεύνθετο δὲ ἤματος ἄρη
ἄψι οἰκόνδες νέοσθαι ἐῆστι μετὰ μητέρα κούρην.
ἡ δὲ οὔπω κομιδῆς μημνήσκετο, τέρπετο γάρ οἱ
θυμὸς ὄμοις μορφῇ τε καὶ αίρυλλοισι λόγοισιν,
εἰ μὴ ἀρ' Αἰσωμάδης πεφυλαγμένος ὀψέ περ ηῦδα·" 1140

"Πρητ ἀποβλάσκειν, μή πρὶν φάστις ηελίου
δύνη ὑποφθάμμενοι, καὶ τις τὰ ἔκαστα νοήσῃ
δύνειν· αὕτις δὲ ἀβολήσομεν ἐνθαδ' ἴσντες·"

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

πήχυνον δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα πέδῳ τοῦ βόθρου δρύξας
νῆρησε σχίζει, ὅπλον δὲ πάρειον τάμε λαμπόν,
αὐτὸν τὸν εὖ καθύπερθε ταυνύσσατο· δαῖς δὲ φιτροὺς
πῦρ ὑπένερθεν ἴει, ὅπλον δὲ μυγάδας χέε λοιθάδε, 1233
Βραχὺ κικλήσκων Ἐκάτην ἐπαραγγόν ἀέβλων.
καὶ δὲ ὁ μὲν ἀγκαλέσας πάλιν ἔστεχεν· οὐδὲ δὲ πίστη
κευθυμῶν ἐξ ὑπάτων δεινὴ θεός ἀντεβόλησεν
ἱροῖς Λισσούβασ· πέριξ δὲ μην ἐστεφάνωστο
σμερδαλέοις δρυΐναισι μετὰ πτόρθωσι δρύσαυτες·
στρέψτε δὲ πειρέσιον δαίδων σέλας· ἀμφὶ δὲ τῷν γε
δεῖην ὑλακῆρ χθόνιοι κύνες ἐφθέγγοντο.
πίστα δὲ ἔτρεμε πάντα κατὰ στίθουν αἱ δὲ διλόλυξαν
νύμφαι ἐλεισμόμεις ποταμηίδες, ἀλλ' περὶ κείνην
Φάσιδος εἰαρενήν Ἀμαραντίου εἰλίσσονται. 1239
Λισσούδην δὲ ἦτοι μὲν ἐλεν δέος, ἀλλά μην οὐδὲ δὲ
ἐντρωπαλιζόμενον πόθεν ἔκσφερον, δόρον ἔτάροισιν
μίκτο κιών· οὐδὲ δὲ φύων τιφύεντος ὑπερθεν
Καυκάσου ἡρυγενῆς Ἄπως βάλεν ἀντέλλουστα.

Καὶ τότε ἄρ' Λιγύτης περὶ μὲν στήθεσσιν δεστο
θώρηκα στάδιον, τὸν δὲ πόρου ἔξεναρβέας
σφωτέρας Φλεγυραῖον Ἀρης ὑπὸ χερσὶ Μίμαντα·
χρυστείην δὲ ἐπὶ κρατὶ κόρυν θέτο τετραφάληρον,
λαμπομένην οἴον τε περιτροχούν ἐπλετο φέγγος
ἴελίου, ὅτε πρώτον ἀνέρχεται Ὁκεανοῖο. 1250

ὅν δὲ πολύρρινον νόμπα σάκος, ἢν δὲ καὶ ἔγγος
δεινόν, ἀμαζονίκετον τὸ μὲν οὖ κέ τις ἄλλος ὑπέστη
ἀνδρῶν ἥρωών, δὲ κάλλιστον Ἡρακλῆς
τῆλε παρέξει, δὲ κεν οἶος ἀναντίθιον πολέμιξεν.
τῷ δὲ καὶ ὀκυπόδδων ἐππαν εὐπηγέα δίφρον
ἔσχε πέλας Φαέθων ἐπιβίμμεναι· ὃν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς
βῆσσατο, μυτήρας δὲ χεροῖν ἔχεν. ἐκ δὲ πόλιον
ῆλισσεν εὐρέειν καπτὸν ἀμαξετόν, ὃς κεν πέθηδε

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a loving embrace. Then he dug a pit in the ground of a cubit's depth and heaped up billets of wood, and over it he cut the throat of the sheep, and duly placed the carcass above; and he kindled the logs placing fire beneath, and poured over them mingled libations, calling on Hecate Brimo to aid him in the contests. And when he had called on her he drew back; and she heard him, the dread goddess, from the uttermost depths and came to the sacrifice of Aeson's son; and round her horrible serpents twined themselves among the oak boughs; and there was a gleam of countless torches; and sharply howled around her the hounds of hell. All the meadows trembled at her step; and the nymphs that hunt the marsh and the river shrieked, all who dance round that mead of Amaranthine Pluris. And fear seized Aeson's son, but not even so did he turn round as his feet bore him forth, till he came back to his comrades; and now early dawn arose and shed her light above snowy Caucasus.

Then Aeetes arrayed his breast in the stiff corslet which Ares gave him when he had slain Pithegeum Minias with his own hands; and upon his head he placed a golden helmet with four plumes, gleaming like the sun's round light when he first rises from Ocean. And he wielded his shield of many hides, and his spear, terrible, resistless; none of the heroes could have withstood its shock now that they had left behind Hercules far away, who alone could have met it in battle. For the king his well-furnished chariot of swift steeds was held near at hand by Phœthion, for him to mount; and he mounted, and held the reins in his hands. Then from the city he drove along the broad highway, that

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

μέλλουν· ἀτάρ κληῆσιν ἐπισχερῷ οἰρυγθέντες
ρήμφα μᾶλ' ἐς πεδίον τὸ Ἀρήιον ἡπεύγοντο.
τοσσον δὲ προτέρῳ πέλεος ἀστεος ἀντιπέρηθεν,
δοσσον τ' ἐκ Βαλβίδος ἐπιγέβολος ὄρματι νόσσα
γύγνεται, ὅππότ' αεθλος καταφεύμενοισι ἀνακτος
πηγεμονες πεζοῖσι καὶ ἵπποσσι τίθενται.
τέτταν δ' Λίντην τε καὶ ἄλλων ἔθνεα Κόλχων,
τοῦτο μὲν Καυκασίουσιν ἐφεσταότας σκοπέλοισιν,
τὸν δ' αὐτοῦ παρὰ χεῖλος ἐλεισθμουν ποταμοῖο.

Λίσσονίδης δέ, ὅτε δὴ πρυμνήσια δῆραν ἔταιροι,
δή φα τότε ἔνν δουρὶ καὶ ἀσπίδῃ βαῖν' ἐτ ἀεθλον,
ιηὸς ἀποπροθορῶν ἀμυνίς δέ ἐλε πεμφανώσαν
χαλκεύην πήληκα θοῶν ἐμπλειον ὁδόντων
καὶ ξίφος ἀμφ' ὄμοις, γυμνὸς δέμας, ἄλλα μὲν "Ἄρει
εἴκελος, ἄλλα δέ που χρυσαόρῳ "Απόλλωνι,
παπτήνας δέ ἄνὰ νειδὸν ἴδε ζυγά χάλκεα ταύρων
αὐτόγυνόν τ' ἐπὶ τοῖς στιβυροῦ ἀδίμαντος ἀροτρον.
χρύμψε δέ ἔπειτα κιών, παρὰ δέ ὅβριμον ἔγχος ἐ-
πιγένειν

ἀρθέντες δέπ' οὐριάχῳ, κινέγυν δέ ἀποκύτθετ' ἔρεσας.
βῆ δέ αὐτῷ προτέρωσε σὺν ἀσπίδῃ νήρετα ταύρων
ἴχμα μαστεύων οἱ δέ ἔκποθεν ἀφράστοι
κευθμῶνος χθονίου, ἵνα τέ σφισιν ἔσκε βάνιλα
καρτερὰ ληγυνύεται πέριξ εἶλυμένα καπνῷ,
ἄμφοι ὄμοι προγένουστο πυρὸς σέλας ἀμπικείσατες.
ἔβδεισαν δέ ἡρωες, ὅπως ἴδον. αὐτάρ ὁ τούσγε,
εὐ διαβάνε, ἐπιόντας, ἀτε σπιλάν εἰν ἄλι πέτρῃ
μίμει ἑπειρεσέγοι δουνεύμενα κύματ' ἀέλλαις.
πρόσθε δέ οἱ πάκος ἐσχεν ἐναντίον οἱ δέ μιν ἄμφω
μυκηθμῷ κρατεροῖσιν ἐνέπληξαν κεράσσισιν
οὐδὲ πέρα μιν τυτθών περ ἐνώχλευσαν μετιώνυτες.
ῶς δέ δέτ' ἐν τρυποῖσιν ἐύρρημον χοάνοισιν

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK III

their benches they sped swiftly on to the plain of Ares. And it lay in front of them on the opposite side of the city, as far off as is the turning-post that a chariot must reach from the starting-point, when the kinsmen of a dead king appoint funeral games for footmen and horsemen. And they found Acetes and the tribes of the Colchians; these were stationed on the Caucasus heights, but the king by the winding brink of the river.

Now Aeson's son, as soon as his comrades had made the hawsers fast, leapt from the ship, and with spear and shield came forth to the contest; and at the same time he took the gleaming helmet of bronze filled with sharp teeth, and his sword girt round his shoulders, his body stripped, in somewise resembling Ares and in somewise Apollo of the golden sword. And gazing over the field he saw the bulls' yoke of bronze and near it the plough, all of one piece, of stubborn adamant. Then he came near, and fixed his sturdy spear upright on its butt, and taking his helmet off leant it against the spear. And he went forward with shield alone to examine the countless tracks of the bulls, and they from some unseen lair beneath the earth, where was their strong steading, wrapt in murky smoke, both rushed out together, breathing forth flaming fire. And sore afraid were the heroes at the sight. But Jason, setting wide his feet, withstood their onset, as in the sea a rocky reef withstands the waves tossed by the countless blasts. Then in front of him he held his shield; and both the bulls with loud bellowing attacked him with their mighty horns; nor did they stir him a jot by their onset. And as when through the holes of the furnace the armourers' bellows an-

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

φύσαις χαλκίων ὅτὲ μὲν τ' ἀναμαρμάρουσιν,
πῦρ δὲον πυρράσαι, ὅτ' αὖ λιγύουσιν ἀντρῷ,
δεινὸτ δὲ ἐξ αὐτοῦ πέλεται βρόμος, ὅππότεντ' αἰεὶ^η
νειόθεν· ὃς δέρα τώγε θοὴν φλόγα φυσιώσας
ἐκ στραττον ὄμιδεν, τὸν δὲ ἀμφεπε δήμου αἴθος
βάλλον ἀπε στέροπή κούρης δὲ εἰ φάρμακ' ἔρυτο.
καὶ ρ' ὅγε δεξιτεροῖσι βιός κέρας ἄκρον ἔρυσσας
ἄλλους ἐπικρατέως παντὶ σθένει, δέρα πελάσση^γ
ζεύγληρ χαλκεύ, τὸν δὲν χθονὶ καρββαλεν ὄκλαδξ,
ρίμφα ποδὶ κρούσσας πόδα χάλκεον. ὃς δὲ καὶ
ἄλλον

σφῆλεν γνὺξ ἐπιβιντα, μιῇ βεβολημένον ὄρμῃ.
εὑρὸ δὲ ἀποπροβαλλόν χαμάδης σάκος, ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα
τῇ καὶ τῇ βεβαίῳς ἀμφῳ ἔχε πεπτηῶτας
γεύνασιν ἐν προτέροισι, διὰ φλογὸς εἴθαρ
ἔλυσθεις.

Θαύμασε δὲ λίγης σθένος ἀνέρος. οἱ δὲ δέρα τείως
Τινδαρίδαι—διὰ γύρο σφι πᾶλαι προπεφραδμένοι
ἵεν—

ἀγχίμολοι ζυγά σι πεδόθεν δύσταν ἀμφιβαλλόσθαι.
αὐτῷρ ὁ εὖ ἐνέδησε λάφοντ· μεσσηγὸν δὲ λέρας
χαλκεον ἰστοβοῖη, θοῇ συνάρασσε κορώνη
ζεύγληθεν. καὶ τοι μὲν ὑπὲκ πυρὸς ἀψὲ ἐπὶ νῆσα
χαζίσθησ. ὁ δὲ ἀπτεις ὀλῶν σάκος ἐνθετο μότῳ τοι
ἔξοπιθεν, καὶ γέντο θοῶν ἔμπλειον ὀδόντων
πήληκα βριαρήν δόρυ τ' ἀσχετον, φ' ρ' ὑπὸ^η
μέσσας

ἐργατίνης ὡς τίς τε Πελασγίδει υβσσει ἀκαίνη
οὐτάζων λαγόντα· μάλα δὲ ἔμπεδον εὖ ἀραρύιαν
τυκτήν ἐξ ἀδύμαντος ἐπιθύνεσκεν ἀχέτλην.

Οἱ δὲ εἶως μὲν δὴ περιώστα θυμαλνεσκον,
λάβρον ἐπιπνείοντε πυρὸς σέλας· ὥρτο δὲ ἀντρή

1300

1310

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

ἀρπαγὴν εἰκαστῆς νεοθηγέα χερσὶ μεμαρπῶς
ώμοδὺ ἐπισπεύδων κείρει στάχυν, οὐδὲ βολῆσιν
μέμνει ἐς ὥραιην τερσίμεναις ἡελίοισ·

1300
ὧς τότε γηγενέων κεῖρε στάχυν. αἴματι δὲ ὄλκοι
ἡύτε κρηναῖαι ἀμήραι πλιγθεντο ῥαγῖσιν.

πῖπτον δὲ, οἱ μὲν ὁδὸς τετρηχότα βάνδου ἀρεύριξ¹
λαζόμενοι πρημεῖς, οἱ δὲ ἐμπαλιν, οἱ δὲ ἐπ' ἀγοστῷ
καὶ πλευροῖς, κήτεσσι δομῇσι ἀτάλλυτοι ἴστοσθαι.
πολλοὶ δὲ οὐτάμεναι, πρὸν ὑπὸ χθονὸς ἔχοντες πεῖραι,
ὅσσον ἄνω προύτυψαν ἐς ἡέρα, τόσσον ἔραξε
βριθόμενοι πλαδαροῖσι καρῆσιν ἵρκειντο.

ἔρνει παν τοίσιν. Διὸς ἀσπετον ὅμβρικαντος,
φυταλεῖ γεύθρεπτα κατημένουσιν ἔραξε
κλασθέντα ρίζηθεν, ἀλεσθῶν πόνος ἀνδρῶν
τὸν δὲ κατηφείη τε καὶ οὐλοὸν ἄλγος ἱκέναι
κλιήρου σημαντῆρα φυτοτρόφον· ὃς τότε ἀνακτος
λίνγτρας βαρέας ὑπὸ φρένας ἤλθον ἀνίαι.
ἵτις δὲ ἐς πτολεύθρον ὑπότροπος ἀμμιγα Κόλχοις,
πορφύρων, ὃ κέ σφι θοώτερον ἀντιμερτο·
ἵμπαρ ἰδει, καὶ τῷ τετελεσμένος ἦσεν ἀεθλος.

1 ὁρθότερη Ηοπικη; οὐδετερ ΜΣΣ.

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK III

fields, seizes in his hand a curved sickle, newly sharpened, and hastily cuts the unripe crop, and waits not for it to be parched in due season by the beams of the sun; so at that time did Jason cut down the crop of the Earthborn; and the furrows were filled with blood, as the channels of a spring with water. And they fell, some on their faces biting the rough clod of earth with their teeth, some on their backs, and others on their hands and sides, like to sea-monsters to behold. And many, snatched before raising their feet from the earth, bowed down as far to the ground as they had risen to the air, and rested there with the damp of death on their brows. Even so, I ween, when Zeus has sent a measureless rain, new planted orchard-shoots drop to the ground, cut off by the root—the toil of gardening men; but heaviness of heart and deadly anguish come to the owner of the farm, who planted them; so at that time did bitter grief come upon the heart of King Aetes. And he went back to the city among the Colchians, pondering how he might most quickly oppose the heroes. And the day dived, and Jason's contest was ended.

SUMMARY OF BOOK IV

Invocation of the Muse (1-5).—Grief of Medea, who flies from the palace during the night and joins the Argonauts (6-91).—By the aid of Medea, Jason seizes and carries off the golden fleece, after which the Argonauts depart (92-211).—Pursued by the Colchians, they land in Paphlagonia, where Argus shows them the route to take (212-293).—The Argonauts sail up the Ister, by a branch of which they make their way into the Adriatic, where they find their progress barred by the Colchians, who had come by a shorter route (294-337).—Agreement between the Argonauts and the Colchians: Medea's reproaches to Jason (338-451).—Murder of Apsyrtus by Jason: the Colchians give up the pursuit (452-551).—The Argonauts sail along the Eridanus into the Rhone, and reach the abode of Circe in Italy (552-684).—Jason and Medea are purified by Circe: the Argonauts pass the Isle of the Sirens, Scylla, Charybdis, and the Plauctae (685-981).—Arrival among the Phœacians: here other Colchians reclaim Medea, and, to prevent

SUMMARY OF BOOK IV

her surrender, her marriage with Jason is celebrated (982–1169).—Departure of the Argonauts, who are driven by a storm on to the Syrtis : they carry Argo on their shoulders to the Tritonian lake (1170–1484).—Deaths of Canthus and Mopsus (1485–1536).—The god Triton conducts Argo from the lake into the sea (1537–1637).—Episode of the giant Talos in Crete (1638–1693).—Arrival at the isle Anaphe : the dream of Euphemus, which is interpreted by Jason : arrival at Aegina and at Pagase, the end of the voyage (1694–1781).

Δ

Λύτη τὸν κάμπτον γε, θεό, καὶ δήνεα κούρης
Κολχίδος ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα, Διὸς τέκος. Ηγάρ ἔμοιγε
ἀμφαστίρ οὐος ἔνδου ἐλίσσεται ὀρμαίνοντι,
ἥ μιν ἄτης πῆμα δυσίμερον, η τόγ' ἐνίσπω
φύζαν ἀεικελίην, γέ καλλιπεν ἔθνεα Κόλχων.

"Ἔτοι ὁ μὲν δήμοιο μετ' ἀνδράσιν, δσσοι ἄριστοι,
παυνύχιοι δόλον αἰτῶν ἐπὶ σφίσι μογιάσκεν
οἶσαν ἐνὶ μεγάροις, στυγερῷ ἐπὶ θυμὸν ἀέθλῳ
Αἴγτης ἄριτον κεχολωμένον· οὐδ' ὅγε πάμπαν
θυγατέρων τάδε νόσφιν ἔνων τελέεσθαι ἀώλπειν.

"Γῇ δ' ἀλεγεινότατον κραδίῃ φόβου ἐμβαλεν" Ἡρη·
τρέσσεν δ', ἡύτε τις κούφη κεμένης, ἥντε βαθείης
τάρφεσιν ἐν ἔνδοχρῳ κυνῶν ἐφόβησεν ὥμοκλή.
αὐτίκα γάρ τημερτές ὄσσατο, μὴ μιν ἄρομήν
ληθέμεν, αἴψα δὲ πάσταν ἀναπλήσειν κακότητα.
τάρβει δ' ἀμφιπόλους ἐπίστορας· εν δέ οἱ βασει
πλήγτο πυρός, δεινὸν δὲ περιβρομέσκον ἀκούπι·
πικνὰ δὲ λαυκανίης ἐπεμέσσατο, πικνὰ δὲ κουρίξ
ἔλεομένη πλοκάμουν γαστρῇ βρυχήσατ' ἀνίη.
καὶ τύ κεν αὐτοῦ τῆμας ὑπὲρ μόρου ὠλετο κούρη, 90
φάρμακα πασταρένη, "Ἡρης δ' ἀλιώσε μενοτάν,
εἰ μή μιν Φρίξοιο θεὰ σὺν πατεσί φέβεσθαι

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

fluttering soul within her was comforted ; and then she poured from her bosom all the drugs back again into the basket. Then she kissed her bed, and the folding-doors on both sides, and stroked the walls, and tearing away in her hands a long tress of hair, she left it in the chamber for her mother, a memorial of her maidenhood, and thus lamented with passionate voice :

"I go, leaving this long tress here in my stead,
O mother mine ; take this farewell from me as I
go far hence ; farewell Chalciope, and all my home.
Would that the sea, stranger, had dashed thee to
pieces, ere thou camest to the Colchian land!"

Thus she spake, and from her eyes shed copious tears. And as a bondmaid steals away from a wealthy house, whom fate has lately severed from her native land, nor yet has she made trial of grievous toll, but still unshoed to misery and shrinking in terror from slavish tasks, goes about beneath the cruel hands of a mistress ; even so the lovely maiden rushed forth from her home. But to her the bolts of the doors gave way self-moved, leaping backwards at the swift strains of her magic song. And with bare feet she sped along the narrow paths, with her left hand holding her robe over her brow to veil her free and fair cheeks, and with her right lifting up the hem of her tunie. Quickly along the dark track, outside the towers of the spacious city, did she come in fear ; nor did any of the warlers note her, but she sped on unseen by them. Thence she was minded to go to the temple ; for well she knew the way, having often aforetime wandered there in quest of corpses and

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άριφί τε δυσπαλέων ρίζας χθονός, οἰα γυναικες
φαρμακίβες· τρομερῷ δ' ἵπε δεῖματι πᾶλλετο θυμός.
τὴν δὲ νέον Τιτῆνος ἀνερχομένη περάτηθεν
φοιταλέην ἐσιθούσα θεὰ ἐπεχήρατο Μήμη
ἀρπαλέων, καὶ τοῖα μετὰ φρεσὶν ὅσιν ἔιπεν·

'Οὐκ ἀρ' ἔγῳ μούνῃ μετὰ λάτριον πάντρον ἀλύσκω,
οὐδὲ σῇ καλῷ περιθείομαι· Ενδυμίων·
ἡ θαμὰ δῆ καὶ σεῖο κίον διδύμησιν δοιδαῖς,
μυησαρένη φιλότητος, ἵνα σκοτίη ἐνὶ νυκτὶ 50
φαρμάσσῃς εὔκηλος, ἢ τοι φίλα ἔργα τέτυκται.
νῦν δὲ καὶ αὐτὴ δῆθεν ὄμοιης ἔμπορες ἀπτε·
δῶκε δ' ἀντηρόν τοι Ἰήσονα πῆμα γενέσθαι
δαιμονὸν ἀλγυνόεις. ἀλλ' ἔρχεο, τέτλαθι δ' ἔμπιης
καὶ παντῇ περ ἀσύντα, πολύστονον ἀλγος μείρειν.'

'Ως ἀρ' ἔφη τὴν δ' αἵψα πόδες φέρου ἐγκονέου-
σαρ.

ἀσπασίων δ' ὅχθησιν ἐπήρθη ποταμοῖο,
ἀντεπέρην λεύτσουσα πυρὸς σέλας, δ' ῥά τ' ἀέθλου
πανυψίοις ἡρωες ἐνφροσύνησιν ἔβαιον.
οὗτοί δ' ἦποιτα διὰ κυέφας ὄρθια φωνῇ

ὑπλότατον Φρίξοιο περαιώθεν ἤπινε παίδων,
Φρόντιν· δὲ δὲν ἔοισι κασυγνήτοις δπα κούρητ
αὐτῷ τ' Λίσονίδῃ τεκμήριετο· σύγα δ' ἔταιροι
θάμβεον, εντ' ἐνήσαν δὲ καὶ ἐτίτυμον ἦεν.
τρίς μὲν ἴνηστεν, τρίς δ' ὀτρύνοντος ὄμβλου
Φρόντις ἀμοιβήδην ἀντίαχεν. οἱ δ' ἄρα τείως
ἡρωες μετὰ τήντυγε θυσίες ἐλμασκον ἐρετμοῖς.
οὐπω πείσματα νηὸς ἐπ' ἱπείροισι περαίης
βάλλον, δὲ δὲ κρατπνοὺς χέρσιφε πόδας ἤκειν Ἰήσων
ὑψοῦ ἀπ' ἵκρισθειν μετὰ δὲ Φρόντις τε καὶ Ἀργος. 80
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νίε ὅντα Φρέξου, χαμάδεις θόρον· ή δ' ἄρα τούτης
γούνων ἀμφοτέρησι περισχομένη προσέειπεν·

"Ἐκ με, φίλοι, βίντασθε δυσάμμορον, οὐδὲ καὶ
αἴτοὺς

ὑμέας Αἰγάταο, πρὸ γάρ τ' ἀναφανδὰ τέτυκται
πάντα μᾶλ', οὐδέ τι μῆχος ἴκανεται. ἄλλ' ἐπὶ μῆ
φεύγωμεν, πρὸν τὸνδε θοῶν ἐπιβίμεναι ἔππον.
δώσω δὲ χρύσεισιν ἕγων δέροις, εὐπήσασα
φρουρὸν δφιν· τέσση δὲ θεοὺς ἐνὶ σοῖσιν ἔταιροις,
ζεῖνε, τεῦν μύθων ἐπιστορας, οὓς μοι ὑπέστης,
ποίησαι· μηδ' ἐνθεν ἐκαστέρω δρυμθεῖσαν
χήτει κηδεμόνων δινοτὴν καὶ δεικέα θείης."

"Ισκεν ἀκτηχεμένη· μέγα δὲ φρένες Λίσουίδαο
γῆθεον· αἷψα δὲ μιν περὶ γούνασι πεπτηνίαι
ἥκ' ἀναειρομένος προσπτύξετο, θάρσυνέν τε·
· Δαιτροῦτη, Ζεὺς αὐτὸς Ὄλύμπιος δρκιος ἔστι,
· Ήρη τε Ζηγηή, Διός εὐνέτις, η μὲν ἐμοῖσιν
κουριδίην σε δόμρωισιν ἐνιστήσεσθαι ἀκοιτιν,
εντ' ἀν ἐτ Ἐλλάδα γαῖαν ἴκάμεθα νοστήσαντες."

"Ως ηδόνα, καὶ χεῖρα παρασχεδὸν ἡραρε χειρὶ¹⁰⁰
δεξιτερήν· η δέ σφιν ἐτ ἵερὸν ἀλσος αὐλῶγει
νῆα θοὴν ἀλάταν αὐτοσχεδόν, δφρ' ἐτι σύκτωρ
κῶατ ἐλόντετ δγοιντο παρὲκ μόσιν Αἰγάταο.
ἐνθ' ἔτος ηδὲ καὶ ἔργον ὁμοῦ πέλει ἐσπυμένοισιν.
εἰς γάρ μιν βίσαντες, ἀπὸ χθονὸς αὐτίκ' ἔωσαν
νῆα πολὺς δ' δρυμαγδός ἐπειγομένων ἐλάτησιν
ἥεν ἀριστήων· η δ' ἔμπαλιν ἀσσουσα
γαῆρ χεῖρας ἔτεινεν ἀμιχανος. αὐτὰρ Ἰήσων
θάρσυνέν τ' ἐπέεσσι, καὶ ἰσχανεν ἀσχαλωσαν.

"Ημος δ' ἀνέρες ὑπνους ἀπ' ὁφθαλμῶν ἐβάλοντο
ἀγρόται, οἵτε κύμεσσι πεποιθότες οὔποτε μύκτα

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δόσση δὲ μύρος βαθεὶς ἡμιος ἡ ἀλάφαιο
γῆγεται, οὐτ' ἀγρῶσται ἀχαινέην καλέουσιν,
τόσσον ἔην πάντῃ χρύσεον ἐφύπερθεν ἀντον.
βεβρίθει λήνεσσιν ἐπηρεφέτες ἥλιθα δὲ χθῶν
αἰὲν ὑποπρὸ τοῦν ἀμαρύσσετο νισσομένονο.
ἷμε δὲ ἀλλοτε μὲν λαιῷ ἐπιειμένος ὅμῳ
αὐχένος ἐξ ὑπάτοιο ποδηνεκές, ἀλλοτε δὲ αὖτε 180
εἶλει ἀφαστύμανος· περὶ γὰρ δίεν, δόφρα οὐ μή τις
ἀνδρῶν ἵει θεῶν νοσφίασσέται ἀντιβολήσας.

'Ηάτι μὲν δὲ ἐπὶ γαιᾶν ἐκίδνατο, τοὶ δὲ ἁμιλον
ἴξον. Θάμβησαν δὲ νέοι μέγα κώας ἰδόντες
λαυτόμενον στεροπῇ ἱκελον Διός. ὕρτο δὲ ἔκαστος
ψαῦσαι ἐελδόμενος δέχθαι τὸ ἐνὶ χερσὶν ἔστιν.
Δίσοιδης δὲ ἄλλους μὲν ἐρήτυε, τῷ δὲ ἐπὶ φάρος
κάρββαλε νηγάτεον πρύμνη δὲ ἐνείσατο κούρην
ἀνθέμενος, καὶ τοῖον ἐπος μετὰ πάσιν ἔειπεν·

'Μηκέτι νῦν χάζεσθε, φίλοι, πάτρηνδε νέεσθαι. 190
ἥδη γὰρ χρειώ, τῆς εἰνεκα τὴνδὲ ἀλεγεινὴν
ναυτιλίην ἔτλημεν διέζην μοχθίζοντες,
εὐπαλδως κούρης ὑπὸ δήμεσι κεκράμανται.
τὴν μὲν ἔγων ἀθέλουσαν ἀνάξομαι οἴκαδ' ἀκοιτιν
κουριδίην· ἀτὰρ ὅμμεν Ἀχαιύδος οἵη τε πάσης
αὐτῶν δὲ ὑμείσων ἐσθλὴν ἐπαρωγὸν ἰεῦσαν
σώετε. δηλ γάρ που, μάλιστοι μαρτυροῦν
Αἴγατης ὁμάδης πόντονδ' ίμεν ἐκ ποταμοῦ.
ἄλλοι δὲ μὲν διὰ νηὸς, ἀμοιβαδίς ἀνέρος ἀνὴρ
ἔζομενος, πηδοῦσιν ἐρέσσετε· τοὶ δὲ βοεῖας
ἀσπίδας ἡμίτεες, δίγων θαύμα ἔχμα βολίων,
προσχόμενοι μάστφα ἐπαμύνετε. νῦν δὲ ἐνὶ χερσὶν
παιδας ἐοὺς πάτρην τε φίλην, γεραρούς τε τοκῆας
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great as is the hide of a yearling ox or stag, which huntsmen call a brocket, so great in extent was the fleece all golden above. Heavy it was, thickly clustered with flecks; and as he moved along, even beneath his feet the sheen rose up from the earth. And he strode on now with the fleece covering his left shoulder from the height of his neck to his feet, and now again he gathered it up in his hands; for he feared exceedingly, lest some god or man should meet him and deprive him thereof.

Dawn was spreading over the earth when they reached the throng of heroes; and the youths marvelling to behold the mighty fleece, which gleamed like the lightning of Zeus. And each one started up eager to touch it and clasp it in his hands. But the son of Aeson restrained them all, and threw over it a mantle newly-woven; and he led the maiden to the stern and seated her there, and spake to them all as follows:

"No longer now, my friends, forbear to return to your fatherland. For now the task for which we dared this grievous voyage, boiling with bitter sorrow of heart, has been lightly fulfilled by the maidens' counsels. Her—for such is her will—I will bring home to be my wedded wife; do ye preserve her, the glorious saviour of all Achaeans and of yourselves. For of a surety, I ween, will Aeetes come with his host to bar our passage from the river into the sea. But do some of you toil at the oars in turn, sitting man by man; and half of you raise your shields of oxhide, a ready defence against the darts of the enemy, and guard our return. And now in our hands we hold the fate of our children and dear country and of our aged parents; and on our venture

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

all Hellas depends, to reap either the shame of failure or great renown."

Thus he spake, and donned his armour of war; and they cried aloud, wondrously eager. And he drew his sword from the sheath and cut the hawsers at the stern. And near the maiden he took his stand ready armed by the steersman Aeneaeus, and with their rowing the ship sped on as they strained desperately to drive her clear of the river.

By this time Medea's love and deeds had become known to haughty Aeetes and to all the Colchians. And they thronged to the assembly in arms; and countless as the waves of the stormy sea when they rise crested by the wind, or as the leaves that fall to the ground from the wood with its myrrh branches in the month when the leaves fall—who could reckon their tale?—so they in countless number poured along the banks of the river shouting in frenzy; and in his shapely chariot Aeetes shone forth above all with his steeds, the gift of Helios, swift as the blasts of the wind. In his left hand he raised his curvèd shield, and in his right a huge pine-torch, and near him in front stood up his mighty spear. And Apoxytus held in his hands the reins of the steeds. But already the ship was cleaving the sea before her, urged on by stalwart oarsmen, and the stream of the mighty river rushing down. But the king in grievous anguish lifted his hands and called on Helios and Zeus to bear witness to their evil deeds; and terrible threats he uttered against all his people, that unless they should with their own hands seize the maiden, either on the land or still finding the ship on the swell of

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έξουσιν, καὶ θυμὸν ἐνιπλήγτει μενεπίνων
τίσσονται τάδε πάντα, δαίμονται κεφαλῆσιν
πάντα χόλον καὶ πᾶσαν ἔην ὑποδέγμενοι ἄτην.

“Οὐέ έφατ’ Λιήτης αὐτῷ δὲ ἐγένετο Κόλχοι
νῆσίς τ’ εἰρύτσαντο, καὶ ἀρμενα μηνοῖς βιώλοντο,
αὐτῷ δὲ ἡματι πόντον ἀνίσιον” οὐδέποτε φαίηται
τόσον οὐδέτην στόλον ἔμμεναι, ἀλλ’ οἰωνῶν
Διαδόντων ἀσπετον ἔθνος ἐπιβρομέειν πελάγεσσιν.

Οἱ δὲ λιόντειν λαεψηρὰ θεᾶς βουλῆσιν μέντος
“Πρῆτε, ὅφελος ἀκειστα κακὸν Πελασίος δόμοισιν
Λαλη Μήδεια Πελασγίδα γαῖαν ἵκενται,
ἥσει ἐν τριτάτῳ πριμυῆσιαν ηὗταις ἔδησαν
Παφλαγόνων ἀκτῆσι, πάροιθεν “Ἄλυτος ποταμοῖσιν
ἡ γηίρ σφ’ ἔξεποβάντος ἀρέσσασθαι βιάσσοιν
ἱμάνγεις Ἐκάτημον. καὶ δὴ τὰ μέν, ὅσσα θυηλῆν
κούρη πορτανθεντα τιτύσκετο, μάζε τις ἴστωρ
εἶται, μετ’ ἐμὲ θυμὸν ἐποτρύνειν πειθεῖται.
ἴζηματα αὐδῆσαν τό γε μὴν ἔδοις ἔχετε κείνου,
ὅ φα θεῷ ξρωτε ἐπὶ φηγμοῖσιν ἔδειμαν,

ἴνδριάσιν ὄψιγράνοισι μένει καὶ τῆμος ἰδέσθαι.

Λύτεικα δὲ λιστοίδης ἐμνήσατο, σὺν δὲ καὶ ὄλλοις
ἴρωεσ, Φιρήστη, ὃ διὸ πλάσσον ἄλλοις ἔειπεν
ἔξ Λιήτης ἔσσεσθαι· ἀνώιστος δὲ ἐτέτυκτο
πᾶσιν ὄμοιον. “Ἄργος δὲ λιλατομένοις ἀγόρευστεν”

“Νισσόμενθ” Ορχομενοῖς τὴν ἔχραιν ὕμιν περίησαν
πηγμερτῆς ὅδε μίεντες, ὅτῳ ξυνέβητε πάροιθεν.
ἔστιν γὰρ πλέον ἄλλος, ὃν ἀθανάτων ιερῆς
πέφρασδος, οὐ Θήθης Τριτωνίδος ἐκρεγγάστιν.
οὕπω τείρει πάντα, τὰ τ’ οὔρανῷ εἰλίσσονται,
οὐδέ τί πω Δαναῶν ιερὸν γένος ήτεν ἀκοῦσαι

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

the open sea, and bring her back, that so he might satisfy his eager soul with vengeance for all those deeds, at the cost of their own lives they should learn and abide all his rage and revenge.

Thus spake Aeetes; and on that same day the Colchians hauled their ships and cast the tackle on board, and on that same day sailed forth on the sea; thou wouldest not say so mighty a host was a fleet of ships, but that a countless flight of birds, swarthy swarm, was clamouring over the sea.

Swiftly the wind blew, as the goddess Hera planned, so that most quickly Aenean Medea might reach the Peleusian land, a bane to the house of Pelias, and on the third morn they bound the ship's stern cables to the shores of the Paphlagonians, at the mouth of the river Halys. For Medea bade them land and propitiate Hecate with sacrifice. Now all that the maiden prepared for offering the sacrifice may no man know, and may my soul not urge me to sing thereof. Awe restrains my lips, yet from that time the altar which the heroes raised on the beach to the goddess remains till now, a sight to men of a later day.

And straightway Aeson's son and the rest of the heroes bethought them of Phineus, how that he had said that their course from Aea should be different. But to all alike his meaning was dim. Then Argus spake, and they eagerly hearkened:

"We go to Orebomenus, whither that unerring seer, whom ye met aforetime, foretold your voyage. For there is another course, signified by those priests of the immortal gods, who have sprung from Tritonian Thebes. As yet all the stars that wheel in the heaven were not, nor yet, though one should inquire, could aught be heard of the sacred

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

south into a deep gulf that bends upwards from the Triumvirian sea, that sea which lies along your land, if indeed Achelous flows forth from your land."

Thus he spake, and to them the goddess granted a happy portent, and all at the sight shouted approval, that this was their appointed path. For before them appeared a trail of heavenly light, a sign where they might pass. And gladly they left behind there the son of Lycus and with emras outspread sailed over the sea, with their eyes on the Papilagonian mountains. But they did not mind Cænambis, for the winds and the gleam of the heavenly fire stayed with them till they reached Ister's mighty stream.

Now some of the Colchians, in a vain search, passed out from Pontus through the Cyrenean rocks; but the rest went to the river, and them Apsyrtus led, and, turning aside, he entered the mouth called Fair. Wherefore he outstripped the heroes by crossing a neck of land into the furthest gulf of the Ionian sea. For a certain island is enclosed by Ister, by name Peuce, three-cornered, its base stretching along the coast, and with a sharp angle towards the river; and round it the outfall is cleft in two. One mouth they call the mouth of Narex, and the other, at the lower end, the Fale mouth. And through this Apsyrtus and his Colchians rushed with all speed; but the heroes went upwards far away towards the highest part of the island. And in the meadows the country shepherds left their countless flocks for dread of the ships, for they deemed that they were beasts coming forth from the monster-teeming sea. For never yet before had they seen sailing ships, neither the Scythians mingled with the Thracians, nor the

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

οὐτ' οὖν Γραυκένιοι, οὐδὲ οἱ περὶ Λαύριον ἡδη
Σωθοὶ ἀρημαῖον πεδίον μέγα παιετάουτες.
εἰτάρ ἐπει τὸ "Λιγγουρον δρός, καὶ ἄπωθεν ἔντα
Λιγγούρου δρος σκέπτελον πάρι Καυλιακοῖο,"
φ πέρι δὴ σχίζων "Ιστρος ρόον ἐνθα καὶ ἔνθα
βάλλει ἀλλός, πεδίον τε τὸ Λαύριον ἡμείψαντο,
διῆς ἢ τότε Κρουίην Κόλχοι ἀλλαδὲ ἐκπρομοδόντες
πάντη, μή σφε λίθοισι, υπετμήξαντο κελεύθους.
οἱ δὲ ὅπιθεν ποταμοῖο κατέβλιθον, ἐκ δὲ ἐπέρημσαν
δοὺς Ἀρτέμιδος Βρυγγήδαν ἀγχόθι νήσουντες.

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τῶν δὲ ήτοι ἑτέρη μὲν ἐν ιερὸν ἐσκεν εἴδεθλον
ἐν δὲ ἑτέρῃ, πληθὺν πεφυλαγμένοις Ἀψύρτοιο,
βαίνοντες ἐπει κείνας πολέων λίπον ἐνδοθεὶ νήσουντες
αὐτῷς, ἀξόμενοι κούροιν Διόβης· αἱ δὲ δὴ ἀλλας
στενώμεναι Κόλχοις πόρους είρνυτο θαλείσσης.
δις δὲ καὶ εἰς ἀλλας πληθὺν λέπεν ἀγχόθι νήσουντες
μέσφα Σαλαγγάνοις ποταμοῦ καὶ Νέστιδος αἵγες.

"Ἐνθα κε λευγαλέρη Μινύαι τότε δημοτῆτι
παυρότεροι πλεόνεσσιν ὑπεικαθοντες ἀλλὰ πάροιθεν
συνθεσίην, μέγα νεύκος ἀλευδιμερον, ἐπίμοστο·
κῶνται μὲν χρότειν, ἐπει σφίσιν αὐτὸν ὑπέστη
Αἴστηρ, εἰ κένοις ἀναπλήσειαν ἀέθλους,
ἔμπεδον εὑδικέη σφέας ἔξεμεν, εἴτε δόλαισιν,
εἴτε καὶ ἀμφαδίην αὐτῷ ἀέκοντος ἀπηύρτων
πάνταρ Μῆδειάν τε—τὸ γάρ πέλεν ἀμφίριστον—
παρθέσθαι καύρη Λητωΐδει νόσφιν ὄμιλουν,
εἰσάκε τε τες δικάσσησι θεμιστούχων βασιλήων,
εἴτε μὲν εἰς πατρὸς χρειό δόμουν αὐτὶς ικάνειν,
εἴτε μεθ' Ἑλλάδα γαῖαν ἱριστήσσειν ἐπεσθαν.

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¹ Καυλιακοῖο L by correction, αὐτὸν οὐ νοεῖσθαι In scholia;
καὶ πλέον Στερί. Βγε. πεπόντες Καυλιακοῖο; Καυλιακοῖο L/S.

² ἀετὸς Λυτρα οὐδεῖσθαι MSS.

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

prince is no longer with them, who is thy champion and thy brother; nor will I shrink from matching myself in fight with the Colchians, if they bar my way homeward."

Thus he spake soothing her; and she uttered a deadly speech: "Take heed now. - For when sorry deeds are done we must needs devise sorry counsel, since at first I was distraught by my error, and by heaven's will it was I wrought the accomplishment of evil desires. Do thou in the turmoil shield me from the Colchians' spears; and I will beguile Apsyrtus to come into thy hands—do thou greet him with splendid gifts—if only I could persuade the heralds on their departure to bring him alone to hearken to my words. Thereupon if this deed pleases thee, slay him and raise a conflict with the Colchians, I care not."

So they two agreed and prepared a great web of guile for Apsyrtus, and provided many gifts such as are due to guests, and among them gave a snared robe of Hypsipyle, of crimson hue. The Greeks with their own hands had wrought it for Dionysus in sex-girt Dia, and he gave it to his son Theseus thereafter, and Theseus left it to Hypsipyle, and she gave that fair-wrought guest-gift with many another marvel to Aeson's son to wear. Never couldst thou satisfy thy sweet desire by touching it or gazing on it. And from it a divine fragrance breathed from the time when the king of Nysa himself lay to rest thereon, flushed with wine and neethr, as he clasped the beauteous breast of the maiden-daughter of Minos, whom once Theseus forsook in the island of Dia, when she had followed him from Knossus. And when she had worked upon the

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

heralds to induce her brother to come, as soon as she reached the temple of the goddess, according to the agreement, and the darkness of night surrounded them, that so she might devise with him a cunning plan for her to take the mighty fleece of gold and return to the home of Aeetes, for, she said, the sons of Phrixus had given her by force to the strangers to carry off; with such beguiling words she scattered to the air and the breezes her witching charms, which even from afar would have drawn down the savage beast from the steep mountain-height.

Ruthless Love, great bane, great curse to mankind, from thee come deadly strife and lamentations and groans, and countless pains as well have their stormy birth from thee. Arise, thou god, and arm thyself against the sons of our foes in such guise as when thou didst fill Medea's heart with accursed undress. How then by evil doom did she slay Apsyrtus when he came to meet her? For that must our song tell next.

When the heroes had left the maiden on the island of Artemis, according to the covenant, both sides ran their ships to land separately. And Jason went to the ambush to lie in wait for Apsyrtus and then for his comrades. But he, beguiled by these dire promises, crossed the swell of the sea in his ship, and in the darkness of night set foot on the sacred island; and fording all alone to meet her he made trial in speech of his sister, as a tender child tries a wintry torrent which not even strong men can pass through, to see if she would devise some guile against the strangers. And so they two agreed together on everything; and straightway Aeson's

APOLIONIUS RHODIUS

γυμνὸν πανασχόμενος παλάμηρ ἔιφος αἰψὶ δὲ κούρῃ
ἔμπαλεν ὅμητ' ἔνεικε, καλυψαμένη ὁθόνησιν,
μὴ φόνον ἀθρῆσει καστυγνήτοι τυπέντος.
τὸν δὲ ὄγε, θουτύπος διστε μέγαν καρεαλκέα ταῦρον,
πλῆκεν ὀπεπεύσας νησὶ σχεδόν, ὃν ποτὲ ἔβαιραν
Ἄρτεμειδει Βρυγοὶ περιναΐται ἀντιπέρηθεν. 470
τοῦ δέν^τ εὐ προδόμῳ γινὺξ ἡριπε· λοίσθια δέ τρωε
θυμὸν ἀναπνείων χεροὺν μέλαν ἀμφοτέρους
αἷμα κατ' ὀπειλήν ἵποισχετο· τῇ δὲ καλύπτρῃ
ἀργυφέτην καὶ πέπλον ἀλευομένης ἀρύθηνε.
όξην δὲ πανδαμάτωρ λοξῷ ἴθεν οἶον ἔρεξαν
διματι· νηλειῆς ὀλοφώτου ἔργον Κρινόν.
ἡριοτ δὲ λισσούιδης ἐξήργυματα τάμνε θανόντω,
τρὶς δὲ ἀπέλειξε φόνου, τρὶς δὲ ἐξ ἄγος ἐπτυσ·
οὖντων,

ἢ θέρμις αὐθέντησι δολακτασίας ἰλίεσθαι.
ὑγρὸν δὲν γαῖῃ κρύψειν νέκυν, ἔνθ' ἔτι νῦν περ 480
κείαται διστέα κείνα μετ' ἀνδρείσιν Ἀψυρτεύσιν.

Οἱ δὲ ἄμιδεις πυρσοῖσι σέλας προπύροιθεν ιδόντες,
τὸ σφὺν παρθενειῇ τέκμαρ μετιοῦσιν ἀειρεν,
Κολχίδος ἀγχόθι μῆδε ἐλὺν παρὰ μῆρα βούλοντα
τῆρωες Κολχὸν δὲλεκον στόλον, ἡύτε κέρκοι
φύκα πελειάων, τὴ μέγα πῶν λέοντες
ἰευρότεροι κλαινέονσιν ἐνι σταθμοῖσι θορόντες.
οὐδὲν ἄρα τες κείνων θύματον φύγε, πάντα δὲ ὅμιλον
πῦρ ἀτε δημόσιτες ἐπέέδραμον ὀψὲ δὲ Τίτσου
ἥντησεν, μεριστὰς ἐπαρμυνέμεν οὐ μᾶλις ἀρωγγῆς
δενομένοις· ἢδη δὲ καὶ ἄμφ' αὐτοῖσι μέλοιστα.
ἔνθει δὲ ναυτιλίῃς πυκινῆμ περὶ μητιέσκουν

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

to the land of the Hyllians. For the islands lay thick in the river and made the path dangerous for those who sailed thereby. Nor, as aforetime, did the Hyllians devise their hurt, but of their own accord furthered their passage, winning as guerdon a mighty tripod of Apollo. For tripods twain had Phœbus given to Aeson's son to carry afar in the voyage he had to make, at the time when he went to sacred Pytho to enquire about this very voyage; and it was ordained by fate that in whatev' land they should be placed, that land should never be ravaged by the attacks of foemen. Therefore even now this tripod is hidden in that land near the pleasant city of Hyllus, far beneath the earth, that it may ever be unseen by mortals. Yet they found not King Hyllus still alive in the land, whom fate Melite bare to Hercules in the land of the Phœnicians. For he came to the abode of Nausithous and to Maera, the nurse of Dionysus, to cleanse himself from the deadly murder of his children; here he loved and overcame the water nymph Melite, the daughter of the river Aegeus, and she bare mighty Hyllus. But when he had grown up he desired not to dwell in that island under the rule of Nausithous the king; but he collected a host of native Phœnicians and came to the Crotian sea; for the hero King Nausithous aided his journey, and there he settled, and the Mezentes slew him as he was fighting for the oxen of his field.

Now, goddesses, say how it is that beyond this sea, near the land of Aesonius and the Ligystian isles, which are called Stoechades, the mighty tracks of the ship Argo are clearly sung of? What great

A POLLONIUS RHODIUS

μημερτὲς πέφαται; τὸς ἀπόσπροθι τόσσον ἀνίδυκη
καὶ χρεώ σφ' ἐκέμισσε; πίνει σφέας ἥγανγον αὔρα;

Ἄντον που μεγαλωστὶ δεδουπότος Ἀψύρταιο
Ζῆνα, θεῶν βασιλῆα, χόλος λάβεν, οἷον ἔρεξαν
Λίαντος δὲ δλοὸν τεκμήρατο δίκεσι. Κίρκη
αλμ' ἀπονειφαμένους, πρὸ τε μυρία πημανθέντας, 500
νοστήσειν. τὸ μὲν οὖτε δριστήσων ἐνόησεν
ἄλλ' ἔθεσεν γαίης Τλληΐδος ἔξανδροτες
τηλόθει· τὰς δὲ ἀπέλειπτον, ὅσαι Κόλχοις πάραιθεν
ἔξειης πλήρωντο Λιθυριδέες εἰν ἀλλ' οῆσοι.
Ἴσσα τε Δυσκέλαδες τε καὶ ἴμερτὶ Πετύεια.
αὐτάρ ἔπειτ' ἐπὶ τρίτη παρὰ Κέρκυραν ἵσοντα,
ἴνθα Ποσειδάων Ἀσωπίτα νάσσατο κοφρόνη,
ἡύκομον Κέρκυραν, ἕκας Φλιουντίδος αἴτη,
ἀρπάξας ὑπ' ἔρωτε μελαῖνομένην δὲ μιν πύρης
ναυτίλαιοι ἐκ πάντοιο κελαινῆ πάντοθεν ἀλη
δερνόμενος Κέρκυραν ἐπικλείουσι Μέλασταν,
τῇ δὲ ἐπὶ καὶ Μελίτην, λιαρῷ περιγηθέεις πύρω,
αἵπεινήν τε Κερασσόν, ὑπερθε δὲ παλλὸν ἰοῦσαν
Νυμφαῖην παράμεβον, ἵνα κρείουσα Καλυψὼ
Ἀτλαντὶς ναιεσκε· τὰ δὲ ἡροειδέα λεύσσειν
οὔρεα δοιάζοντο Κεραύνια. καὶ τότε βούλας
ἀμφ' αὐτοῖς Σηνῆς τε μέγαν χόλον ἐφράσαθ' Ἡρη.
μηδομένη δὲ ἀνυσιν τοῦ πλάνου, ὁρσεν ἀέλλας
ἀντικρύ, ταῖς αἰτεις ἀναρπάγδην φορέοντο
τῆσσον ἔπι κραναῆς Πλεκτρίδος. αὐτίκα δὲ ἄφυν 550
ἴαγεν ἀνθρομέη ἐνοπῆ μεσσηγὴν θεόντων
αὐθηρες γλαφυρῆς ιηὸς δόρυ, τό δὲ ἀνὰ μέσσην
σπεῖρεν Λιθηραὶ Διοκεωτίδος ἡρμοσε φηγοῦ.
τοὺς δὲ δλοὸν μεσσηγὴν δέος λάβεν είσαλοντας
φθογγῷ τε Ζηνός τε Βαρὺν χόλον. οὐ γάρ οἰλύξειν

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

constraint and need brought the heroes so far?
What breezes wafted them?

When Apsyrtus had fallen in mighty overthrow
Zeus himself, king of gods, was seized with
wrath at what they had done. And he ordained
that by the counsels of Aecean Grec they should
cleanse themselves from the terrible stain of blood
and suffer countless woes before their return. Yet
none of the chieftains knew this; but far onward they
sped starting from the Hyllian land, and they left
behind all the islands that were beforetime thronged
by the Colchians—the Ialurian isles, isle after
isle, Issa, Dyseelulus, and lovely Pityem. Next
after them they came to Coreya, where Poseidon
settled the daughter of Asopus, fair-haired Coreya,
far from the land of Phlius, whence he had carried
her off through love; and sailors beholding it from
the sea, all black with its sunless woods, call it
Coreya the Black. And next they passed Melite,
rejoicing in the soft-blowning breeze, and steep
Cerossus, and Nymphaea at a distance, where lady
Calypso, daughter of Atlas, dwelt; and they deemed
they saw the misty mountains of Thunder. And then
Hera bethought her of the counsels and wrath
of Zeus concerning them. And she devised an
ending of their voyage and stirred up storm-winds
before them, by which they were caught and borne
back to the rocky isle of Electra. And straightway
on a sudden there called to them in the midst of
their course, speaking with a human voice, the beam
of the hollow ship, which Athena had set in the
centre of the stem, made of Dodonian oak. And
deadly fear seized them as they heard the voice
that told of the grievous wrath of Zeus. For it

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

έωντεν οὗτε πόρους δολειχῆς ἀλότ, οὗτε θυβλλατ
ἀργαλέης, οὗτε μὴ Κίρκη φόνου 'Λψύρτοιο
νηλέα οὐφειεν· Πολυδεύκεα δὲ εὐχετάσσασθαι
Κίστορι τὸ ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖς ἡναγε κελεύθους
Ἀνσοπῆτε ἐμπροσθε πορείν ἀλότ, ἢ ἐνι Κίρκην
δίζουσιν, Πέρσης τε καὶ 'Ηελίοιο θύγατρα.

'Ως 'Αργώ οὔχησεν ὑπὸ κνέφας· οἱ δὲ ἀνόρουσαν
Τενδαρίδας, καὶ χείρας ἀνέσχεθον ἀθανάτοισιν
εὐχάρμενοι τὰ ἔκαστα· κατηφείη δὲ ἔχειν ἄλλους
ἱρωας Μινύας. Ηδὲ δὲ ἕσσυτο πολλὸν ἐπεπρὸ
λαίφεσιν, ἃς δὲ ἔβαλον μύχατον ὁσον 'Ηριδανοῖο
ἔνθα πυτ' αἰθαλεοτε τυπεῖς πρὸς στέρνα κεραυνῷ
ἥμιδατης Φαέθων πέσεν ἄρματος 'Ηελίοιο
λίμνης ἐς προχοᾶς πολυιθεύθεος· ηδὲ δὲ τι νῦν περ
τραβματος αἰθομένου θαρὺν ἴνασηκίει ἀτμόν.
οὐδέ τις ὑδωρ κέντο διὰ πτερὰ κοῦφα τανυσσας
οἰωτὸς δύναται βαλέειν ὅπερ· ἀλλὰ μεσηγῆ
φλογυρῷ ἐπιθρώσκει πεποτημένος. Λιμφὶ δὲ κοῦραι
'Ηλιάδες ταυρῆσιν ἑελμέναι αἰγαλροῖσιν,
μύρονται κινυρούν μέλεας γύρον ἐκ δὲ φαεινάς
ηλέκτρου λιβάνδας βλεφάρων προχέουσιν ἔραξε,
αἱ μὲν τὸ ἥδιον Ψαμάθοις ἐπὶ τεροταίνονται·
εὖτ' ἐν δὲ κλύζησι κελατινής ὑδατα λίμνη
ἥεσιν πυοιή πολυτηχεῖος ἐξ ἀνέμοιο.
δῆ τότε δὲ 'Ηριδανὸν προκυλλίνεται ὑθρόα πάντα
κυμαίνονται ὁρός· Κελτοὶ δὲ ἐπὶ βάξιν ἔθεντο,
ῶς ἡρ' 'Απόλλωνος τάδε δάκρυα Λυγτοίδασ
συμφέρεται δίναις, ἡ τε μυρία χεῦν πάροιεν,
ἥμος 'Τπερβορέων ἵερὸν γένος εἰσαφίκανεν,
οὐρανὸν αἴγιληντα λυπῶν ἐκ πατρὸς ἐμπῆται,
χωόμενος περὶ παῖδι, τὸν ἐν λαπαρῇ Λακερεῷ
διὰ Κορωνίς ἔτικτεν ἐπὶ προχοῖς 'Δμύροιο.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

καὶ τὰ μὲν ὃς κείνοις μετ' ἀνδράσι τεκλίστας
τοὺς δέ σύτε βράμης ὕρει πύθος, οὐδὲ ποτοῖο,
οἵτ' ἐπὶ γῆθος ὑνας τράπετο νόος. ἀλλ' ἡρα τούγε οὐδὲ
ἷματα μὲν στρεύγοντο περιβληχρὸν βαρύθοντες
ὅδηγή λευγαλέη, τὴν δέ ἀσχετον ἔξαινεσκον
τυφομένουν Φαέθοντος ἐπικροαῖς Ἡριδανοῖς·
νικτὸς δέ αὐτὸς δέξαν ὁδυρομένων ἐσπάκουον
Ἡλιάδων λιγέως· τὰ δὲ δάκρυα μυρομένησιν
οἰων ἀλαιτηρὰ στάγης ὤδασιν ἐμφορέοντο.

'Εκ δέ τόθεν Ροδαροῖο βαθὺν ρόσον εἰσαπέβησαν,
ὅστ' εἰς Ἡριδαρὸν μετανήσσεται· ὅμητη δέ ὑδωρ
ἐν ξυνοχῇ βέβρυχε κυκάμενον. αὐτὰρ ὁ γαίης
ἐκ μυχάτης, ἵνα τὸ εἰσὶν πύλαι καὶ ἐδέθλια Νικτός, οὗτοι
ἔρθεν ἀπορυμένος τῷ μὲν τὸν ἐπερεύγεται ἀκτὰς
Πλεανοῦ, τῷ δέ αὐτε μετ' Ιονίην ἀλλα βάλλει,
τῷ δέ ἐπὶ Σαρδώμον πέλαγος καὶ ἀπείρονα κόλπον
ἐπτὰ διὰ στομάτων ἵει ρόσον. ἐκ δέ ἡρα τοῖο
λίμναις εἰσέλασσαν δυσχείμουνας, αἵτ' ἀνὰ Κελτῶν
ἡπειρον πέπτανται ἀθέσφατον· ἔνθα κεν οὕτης
ἀπὸ μεικτέλιγ πέλασσαν· φέρε γάρ τις ἀπορρὼξ
κόλπον ἐς Πλεανοῖο, τὸν οὐ προδαέντες ἐμέλλουν
εἰσβαλέειν, τόθεν οὖν κεν ἴπτότροποι ἐξεσήμωθεν.
ἀλλ' Ἡρη σκοπέλοιο επειθὲν Ἐρκυπίου ίάχησεν
οὐρανόθεν προθορύσσα· φόβῳ δέ ἐτίναχθεν ἀντῆς
πάντες ὄμῶς· δεινὸν γάρ ἐπὶ μέγας ἐβραχεν αἴθιρ. ἀψ
δὲ παλιντροπόντο θεᾶς ὑπα, καὶ δέ ἐνάησαν
τὴν οἰμον, τῆπέρ τε καὶ ἐπλετο νόστος λοῦσιν.

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of Amvrus. And such is the story told among these men. But no desire for food or drink seized the heroes nor were their thoughts turned to joy. But they were sorely afflicted all day, heavy and faint at heart, with the noisome stench, hard to endure, which the streams of Eridanus sent forth from Phalthon still burning; and at night they heard the piercing lament of the daughters of Helios, wailing with shrill voice; and, as they lamented, their tears were borne on the water like drops of oil.

Thence they entered the deep stream of Rhodanus which flows into Eridanus; and where they meet there is a race of mingling waters. Now that river, rising from the ends of the earth, where are the portals and mansions of Night, on one side bursts forth upon the beach of Ocean, at another pours into the Ionian sea, and on the third through seven mouths sends its stream to the Sardinian sea and its limitless bay.¹ And from Rhodanus they entered stormy lakes, which spread throughout the Celtic mainland of wondrous size; and there they would have met with un inglorious calamity; for a certain branch of the river was bearing them towards a gulf of Ocean which in ignorance they were about to enter, and never would they have returned from there in safety. But Hera leaping forth from heaven pealed her cry from the Heceynian rock; and all together were shaken with fear of her cry; for terribly crushed the mighty firmament. And backward they turned by reason of the goddess, and noted the path by which their return was ordained.

¹ Apollonius seems to have thought that the Po, the Rhone, and the Rhine are all connected together.

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

And after a long while they came to the beach of the surging sea by the devising of Hera, passing unharmed through countless tribes of the Celts and Ligyans. For round them the goddess poured a dread mist day by day as they fared on. And so, sailing through the midmost mouth, they reached the Stoechades islands in safety by the aid of the sons of Zeus; wherefore altars and sacred rites are established in their honour for ever; and not that sea-faring alone did they attend to succour; but Zeus granted to them the ships of future sailors too. Then leaving the Stoechades they passed on to the island Aethalia, whereafter their toil they wiped away with pebbles sweat in abundance; and pebbles like skin in colour are strewn on the beach¹; and there are their quoits and their wondrous armour; and there is the Argonau harbour called after them.

And quickly from there they passed through the sea, beholding the Tyrrhenian shores of Ausonin; and they came to the famous harbour of Aenea, and from the ship they cast hawsers to the shore near at hand. And here they found Circe bathing her head in the salt sea-spray, for surely had she been served by visions of the night. With blood her chambers and all the walls of her palace seemed to be running, and flame was devouring all the magic herbs with which she used to bewitch strangers whoever came; and she herself with murderous blood quenched the glowing flame, drawing it up in her hands; and she ceased from deadly fear. Wherefore when morning came she rose, and with sea-spray was bathing her hair and her garments. And beasts, not resembling

¹ i.e. like the scrapings from skin, *ἀστράγγιαπερα*; see Strabo p. 924 for this adventure.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδὲ ἄνδρεσσιν ὄμον θέματ, ἀλλα δὲ ὑπὸ¹
Ἄλλων

συμμιγέεται μελέσιν, κίονις ἀθρόοι, ἥντε μῆλα
ἐκ σταθμῶν ἄλλες εἰσὶν ὑπηγεῖσαντα νομῆι.
τοίοντα καὶ προτέρης ἐξ ἀλίνος ἐβλίστησε
χθὼν πούτι μικτοῖσιν ἀριγρεμένοντα μελέσσιν,
οὕπον διψαλέῳ μᾶλλον πάντα πελοθεῖσα,
οὐδὲ πω ἀξαλέοιο βοδαῖς τόσον ἡρείσιο
ἰκράδας αἰνυμένη· τὰ δὲ ἐπὶ στήχας ἥγαγεν αἴῶν²
συγκρίνας· τῷδε οὖγε φυὴν ἀλληλοι ἔποντά.
ἥρωας δὲ ἔλε θάμβος ἀπειρίστοντι αἴψα δὲ ἐκποτος
Κίρκης εἰς τε φυήν, εἰς τὸ οὔματα παπταίνοντες
ρέια καστυγήτην φίλσαν δημέναις λίγτα.

‘Η δέ δε δὴ υυχίων ἀπὸ δέιματα πέμψεν ὄνείρων,
αὐτίκες ἐπειτ’ ἀψορρον ἀπέστεχε τοὺς δὲ ἀμέτεοθας,
χειρὶ καταρρέξασα, δολοφροσύνησιν ἀνωγεν.
ἔνθ’ οἵτος πληγὴς μὲν ἐφετμαῖς Λίστονίδαο
μίμνεν ἀπηλεγένει· ὁ δὲ ἐρυσσατο Κολχίδα κούρρη.
ἄμφω δὲ ἐσκέσθησαν αὐτὴν ὕδων, ἕστ’ ἀφίκοντο³
Κίρκης δὲ μέγαρον τούτη δὲ λιπαροῖσι κέλευεν
ἥγε θρόνοις ἔξεσθαι, ἀμπηχανθουσα κιδώτων.
τὸ δὲ ἀνεψ καὶ ἀναυδοὶ ἐφ’ ἐστίην αἱβάντε
ἴκανον, ἥτε δίκη λιγυροῖς ἰκέτησι τέτυκται.
ἡ μὲν ἐπ’ ἀμφοτέραις θερένη χείρεσσι μέτωπα,
αὐτὰρ ὁ κωπῆγεν μέγα φάσγωντο ἐν χθονὶ πίξας.
ῶπέρ τ’ λίγτας πάνι κτάνεν· οὐδὲ ποτ’ δισσε
ἴθις ἐνὶ βλεφάροισιν ἀνέσχεθον. αὐτίκα δὲ ἔγγω
Κίρκη φύξιον οίτουν ἀλιτροσύνατ τε φένοισο.
τῷ καὶ ὀπιζομένη Σηνὸς θέρμῃ Ἰκεσίοι,
δε μέγα μὲν κοτέεται, μέγα δὲ ἀνδροφόνοισιν ἀρίγεται,
ῥέξει θυηπολίην, οἵη τοις ἀπολυμπίνονται

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

cleansed from guilt when they approach the altar. First, to atone for the murder still unexplained, she held above their heads the young of a sow whose dugs yet swelled from the fruit of the womb, and, severing its neck, sprinkled their hands with the blood; and again she made propitiation with other drink offerings, calling on Zeus the Cleanser, the protector of murder-stained suppliants. And all the defilements in a mass her attendants bore forth from the palace—the Naiad nymphs who ministered all things to her. And within, Circe, standing by the hearth, kept burning abomination-cakes without wine, praying the while that she might stay from their wrath the terrible Furies, and that Zeus himself might be propitious and gentle to them both, whether with hands stained by the blood of a stranger or, at kinsfolk, by the blood of a kinsman, they should implore his grace.

But when she had wrought all her task, then she raised them up and seated them on well polished seats, and herself sat near, face to face with them. And at once she asked them clearly of their business and their voyaging, and whence they had come to her land and palace, and had thus seated themselves as suppliants at her hearth. For in truth the hideous remembrance of her dreams entered her mind as she pondered; and she longed to hear the voice of the maiden, her kinswoman, as soon as she saw that she had raised her eyes from the ground. For all those of the race of Helios were plain to discern, since by the far flashing of their eyes they shot in front of them a gleam as of gold. So Medea told her all she asked—the daughter of Aeetes of the gloomy heart, speaking gently in the

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

Cochlear tongue, both of the quest and the journeyings of the heroes, and of their toils in the swift contests, and how she had shamed through the counsels of her much-sorrowing sister, and how with the sons of Phrixus she had fled afar from the tyrannous horrors of her father; but she shrank from telling of the murder of Apsyrtus. Yet she escaped not Circe's ken; nevertheless, in spite of all, she pitied the weeping maiden, and spake thus:

"Poor wretch, an evil and shameful return hast thou planned. Not for long, I ween, wilt thou escape the heavy wrath of Aeetes; but soon will he go even to the dwellings of Hellas to avenge the blood of his son, for intolerable are the deeds thou hast done. But since thou art my suppliant and my kinswoman, no further ill shall I devise against thee at thy coming; but begone from my halls, companioning the stranger, whosoever he be, this unknown one that thou hast taken in thy father's despite; and kneel not to me at my hearth, for never will I approve thy counsels and thy shameful flight."

Thus she spake, and measureless anguish seized the maid; and over her eyes she cast her robe and issued forth a lamentation, until the hero took her by the hand and led her forth from the hall quivering with fear. So they left the home of Circe.

But they were not unmarked by the spouse of Zeus, son of Cronos; but Iris told her when she saw them faring from the hall. For Hera had bidden her watch what time they should come to the ship; so again she urged her and spake:

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

rocks,¹ where rear terrible storms of fire and the waves foam round the rugged reefs. And now past the mighty rock of Scylla and Charybdis horribly belching, a course awaits them. But thee indeed from thy infamy did I tend with my own hands and love beyond all others that dwell in the salt sea because thou didst refuse to share the couch of Zeus, for all his desire. For to him such deeds are ever dear, to embrace either goddesses or mortal women. But in reverence for me and with fear in thy heart thou didst shrink from his love; and he then swore a mighty oath that thou shouldst never be called the bride of an immortal god. Yet he ceased not from spying thee against thy will, until reverend Themis declared to him the whole truth, how that it was thy fate to bear a son mightier than his sire; wherefore he gave thee up, for all his desire, fearing lest another should be his match and rule the immortals, and in order that he might ever hold his own dominion. But I gave thee the best of the sons of earth to be thy husband, that thou mightest find a marriage dear to thy heart and bear children; and I summoned to the feast the gods, one and all. And with my own hand I raised the bridal torch, in return for the kindly honour thou didst pay me. But come, let me tell a tale that erreth not. When thy son shall come to the Elysian plain, he whom now in the house of Cheloni the Centaur water-nymphs are tending, though he still craves thy mother milk, it is fated

¹ The *Symplygmides* are referred to, where help was given by Athene, not by Hera. It is strange that no mention is made of the *Polydori*, improperly so called, past which they are seen to be helped. Perhaps some lines have fallen out.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

χρειώ μὲν κούρης πόστιν ἔμπεναι λίγταο
Μηδείης· σὺ δ' ἄρηγε εὐφή ἐκυρῆ περ ἔοντα,
ἥδ' αὐτῷ Πηλῆι. τί τοι χόλος ἀστήρικται;
ἀνάσθη. καὶ γέρ τε θεοὺς ἐπικίσσεται ἄτη.
ναὶ μὲν ἐφιμοσύνησιν ἔμας "Ηφαιστον δίω
λαφίσειν πρήσουντα πυρὸς μένος, Ἰπποτάδην δὲ
Δίολον ὁκείας ἀνέμων δίκειος ἔργεσιν,

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νόσφιν ἐνσταθέος ζεφύρου, τάνις κει παντας
Φαιήκων λυρένας· σὺ δ' ἀκηδέα μῆδεο νόστον.
δεῖμα δέ τοι πέτραι καὶ ὑπέρβιον κύματ' ἔστιν
μοῖνοι, ἢ κει τρέψασι καστιγνήτροι σὺν ἄλλαις.
μηδὲ σύνγε τὴν Χίρυθδιν ἀμιγχανέοντας ἔνσῃ
ἐσβαλέσαι, μὴ πάντας ἀναβράξασα φέρηταιν,
ἢ παρὰ Σκύλλης στυγερὸν κενθυῶνα νέεσθαι,
Σκύλλης λύσαντος ὀλοσφροποιος, ἢν τέκε Φόρκοι
μυκτιπόλος Ἐκάτη, τίμετε κλείσυσι Κράταιν,
μή τις σμερδαλέγοσιν ἐπαλέξσα γένυσσιν
λέκτοις ἤρωσιν δηλίσσεται. ἀλλ' ἔχειν
κεῖσθαι, ἅτε περ τυτθῆ γε παραβίωσις ἔσσεται ὀλεθρον."

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"Ως φίτο· τὴν δέ Ηέτις τοίσφ προσελέξατο μύθῳ·
· Εἰ μὲν δὴ μαλεροῦ πυρὸς μένος ἡδὲ θύελλαι
ζαχρηῖς λιξίουσιν ἐτίγτιμην, ή τ' ἀν ἔγωγε
θυρσαλέη φαιίνειν, καὶ κύματος ἀντιόωντος
μῆτα σαωσθεναι, ζεφύρου λίγα κινημένοιο.
ἄλλ' σφιη δολιχῆν τε καὶ ἀσπεταιν οἷμον ὕδενεται,
δέρα κατεγγυήτας μετέλευσομεν, αἴ μαι ἀριωγοὶ
ἔσσεσται, καὶ μῆτος ὅθι πρυμνήσι ἀνῆπται,
οἵ τε κεν ὑπῆρχοι μητσαίατο νόστον ἐλέσθαι.

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"Η, καὶ ἀνπέξαστα κατ' αἰθέρος ἔμπεσε δίστις
κυππέου πάντοιο· καὶ δέ τοι ἐπαρινέμει πᾶλιν

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

that he be the husband of Medea, Aeetes' daughter; do thou aid thy daughter as a mother should, and aid Peleus himself. Why is thy wrath so steadfast? He was blinded by folly. For blindness comes even upon the gods. Surely at my bhest I deem that Hephaestus will cease from kindling the fury of his flame, and that Aeolus, son of Hippotas, will check his swift rushing winds, all but the steady west wind, until they reach the havens of the Phaecians; do thou devise a return without bane. The rocks and the tyrannous waves are my fear, they alone, and them thou canst foil with thy sisters' aid. And let them not fall in their helplessness into Charybdis lest she swallow them at one gulp, or approach the hideous lair of Scylla, Amastrine Scylla the deadly, whom night-wandering Hecate, who is called Crataeia,¹ bare to Phoreys, lest swooping upon them with her horrible jaws she destroy the chiefest of the heroes. But guide their ship in the course where there shall be still a hair's breadth escape from destruction."

Thus she spake, and Thetis answered with these words: "If the fury of the reverning flame and the stormy winds cease in very deed, surely will I promise boldly to save the ship, even though the waves bar the way, if only the west wind blows fresh and clear. But it is time to fare on a long and measureless path, in quest of my sisters who will aid me, and to the spot where the ship's lawers are fastened, that at early dawn the heroes may take thought to win their home-return."

She spake, and darting down from the sky fell amid the eddies of the dark blue sea; and she called

¹ i.e. the Mighty One.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

ἀθάνατος, καὶ οἱ στυγερὸν χρόνον γῆρας ἀλλάκοι.
αὐτὰρ δέ τις ἐνήρε πίνεται μενος εἰσενόστου
παῖδα φίλον σπαραγμάτη διὰ φλογός· ἡκε δὲ λατὴν
σμερβαλέην ἔστιθάν, μέγα νίπτως· ἡ δὲ λίουσα
τὸν μὲν ἄρ' ἀρπάγοντι χαμέδεις βάιλος κεκληρώντα,
αὐτὴ δὲ πινοῦ ἱκέλη δέματα, οὐντ' δινειρος.

βῆ δὲ Ιμενὸς μεγάροιο θοῦντος, καὶ διπήλατο πάντοι
χωσταμένη μετὰ δὲ οὗτοι παλλισσυτος Ἱκετέος διπίσσω.
τῷ μὲν ἀμηχανίῃ δῆστεν φρένας· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔμπησε
πάσταν ἐφημροσύνην Θέτιδος μετέειπεν ἔταίροις.
οἱ δὲ ἄρα μεσοτργὺς λῆξαν καὶ ἐπαυσταν ἀθλούντες
ἐσσυμένωνται, δόρπον τε χαμεύντας τὸ ἀμφεπένοντα,
τῇδε ἐμι δαισάμενοι τύκτες πεσαν, ὥς τὸ πάροιθεν.

"Ημος δέ ἀκρον ἔβαλλε φαεσφύρος οὐρανὸν Ήλας.
δῆ τότε λαυφηροῖο κατηλυσίγε φύροιο
βαίνοντες ἐπὶ κληγῆναι πιπὸν χθονός· ἐκ δὲ βυθοῖο
εὐταίας εἴλοκον περιγγῆθεες ἀλλα τε πάντα
ἥρμενα μηρύοντο κατὰ χρόνος· δῆ τοι δὲ λαΐφος
εἶρυσσαν τανύσαντες ἐν ιμάρτεσσι κεραίης.
νῆα δέ ἐνκρατήτηνεμος φέρειν. αὖθα δὲ μῆσον
καλήν, Ἀιθεμέσσαν ἐσέδρακαν, ἐνθα λίγειαι
Σειρήνες σίωνται· Ἀχελώίδες οὐδείησιν
θάλγουσαι μολπῆσιν, δτις παρὰ πεῖσμα βιλούστο.
τὰς μὲν ἄρ' εὐειδῆς Ἀχελοιψιν εὐηθεῖσα
γείνατο Τερψιχόρη, Μουσέων μία· καὶ πατε Δηροῦς
θυρατέρ· ίφθιμην αἰδμῆτ· ἔτι παρσαίνεσκον
ἄμμενα μελπόμεναν τότε δὲ ἀλλο μὲν οἰωνοῖσιν,
ἄλλο δὲ παρθενῆρες ἐναλόγκιαι ἔσκον οἴεσθαι.
αἰεὶ δὲ εὐόρμους δεσμογμέναι ἐκ περιωπῆς
ἡ θαμὰ δῆ πολέων μελιηδέα νόστον ἔλευτο,

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and that she might keep off from his body loathsome old age. But Peleus leapt up from his bed and saw his dear son gasping in the flame; and at the sight he uttered a terrible cry, foul that he was; and she heard it, and catching up the child threw him screaming to the ground, and herself like a breath of wind passed swiftly from the hall as a dream and leapt into the sea, exceeding wrath, and thereafter returned not again. Wherefore blank amazement fettered his soul; nevertheless he declared to his comrades all the bidding of Thetis. And they broke off in the midst and hurriedly ceased their contests, and prepared their meal and earth-strewn beds, whereon after supper they slept through the night as aforetime.

Now when down the light-bringer was touching the edge of heaven, then at the coming of the swift west wind they went to their thwarts from the land; and gladly did they draw up the anchors from the deep and made the tackling ready in due order; and above spread the sail, stretching it taut with the sheets from the yard-arm. And a fresh breeze wafted the ship on. And soon they saw a fair island, Anthemoessa, where the clear-voiced Sirens, daughters of Achelous, used to beguile with their sweet songs whoever cast anchor there, and then destroy him. Them lovely Terpsichore, one of the Muses, bare, united with Achelous; and once they tended Demeter's noble daughter still unwed, and sang to her in chorus; and at that time they were fashioned in part like birds and in part like maidens to behold. And ever on the watch from their place of prospect with its fair haven, often from many land they taken away their sweet return, consuming

τηκεδόνι φθινόθουνται· ἀπηλογέως δ' ἄρα καὶ τοῖς
ἴσταν ἐκ στομάτων ὅπα λείριον. οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ μηνὸς
ἡδη πένσαται· ἔμελλον ἐπ' ἴμβυντοι βαλέσθαι,
εἰ μὴ ἀρ' Οἰνόρρωπο πάτες Θρηίκιος Ὀρφεὺς
Βιστονήν εὐνὲ χερσὶν ἐπὶς φόρμιγγα τανύσσας
κρασπιδὸν ἐντροχάλασσο μέλος κανίχησεν ποιῶντος.
ἄφρος ἀμινδις κλαυθέοντος ἐπιβρομέωνται ἀκονιαὶ
κρυγμῷ· παρθενικὴν δὲ ἐνοπῆν ἐθιμίσατο φόρμιγξ.
μῆτα δὲ ὄμοιον ζέφυροῦ τε καὶ ἡχῆν φέρε κύμα 910
πρυμαόθεν ὀρυύμενον· ταὶ δὲ ἀκρετον ἴσταν αὐδῆν.
ἄλλα καὶ ὃς Τελέοντος ἐνὶ πάτε, οἷον ἑταίρων
προφθάμενος, ξεστοῖο κατὰ ζυγοῦ ἐνθορε πόντῳ
Βούτης, Σειρήνων λιγυρῆ ὅπι θυμὸν ἰανθεῖς·
νίγχε δὲ πορφυρέοιο δι' οἰδματος, ὄφρος ἐπιβαίη,
σχέτλιος. ή τέ οἱ αἵψα καταυτόθι νόστον ἀπηγόρων,
ἄλλοι μιν οἰκτείρασσα θεὰ Ἡρικος μεδέουσσα
Κύπριες ἔτ' ἐν δίναις ἀνερεψύσατο, καὶ βέρις ἐσώστεν
πρύφρων πύταμένη Διδυμήδα πατέμεν ἀκρον.
οἱ δὲ ἀχεῖ σχύμενοι τὰς μὲν λίπον, ἄλλα δὲ ὅπαζου τρεις
κύντερα μιξοδίγησιν ἄλλος ῥαιστήρια μηῶν.

Τῇ μὲν γὰρ Σκύλλῃ λαστῇ προμφαιάπετο πέτροι·
τῇ δὲ ἄμοτον βούασκεν ἀπαθλιόζοντα Χάρυβδες
ἄλλοθι δὲ Πλαγκταὶ μεγάλῳ ὑπὸ κύματι πέτραι
ρύχθεον, οὓς πάροιθεν ἀπέπτυσεν αἰθομένη φλάξ
λακρού ἐκ σκοπέλων, πυριθαλπέος ίψόθει πέτρης,
κατινθὶς ἀχλυσθεὶς αἰθίρρ πέλευ, οὐδέ κεν πέργης
ἔδρακες ἱελίοιο. τότε μὲν λιξαντος ἀπ' ἔργων
Πηφαίστου θερμήν ἔτι κούκε πόντος πύτμήν.
ἔνθα σφιν κοῦραι Νηρηγίδες ἄλλοθεν ἄλλαι 920

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

ίντεον· ἡ δ' ὅπιθεν πτέρυγος θύγε πηβαλίου
διὰ Θέτιον, Πλαγκτῆσιν ἐν σπιλάδεσσιν ἔρυσσαι,
ώς δ' ὁπόταν δελφῖνες ὑπὲξ ἀλλοὶ εἰδιόωντες
σπερχομένην ἀγεληδὸν ἐλίσσωνται περὶ τὴν,
ἄλλοτε μὲν προπάροιθεν ὄριόμενοι, ἄλλοτ' ὅπισθεν,
ἄλλοτε παρβολάδην, ναύτροις δὲ χάρμα τέτυκται
ὅς αἱ ὑπεκπροθέουσαι ἐπήτριμοι εἰλίσσοντο
'Αργόν περὶ τὴν, Θέτιον δ' ιθυντε κέλευθον.

καὶ δὲ δὴ Πλαγκτῆσιν ἐνεχόμενοισθαι ἐμελλόν,
αὐτίκ' ἀνασχόμεναι λευκοῖς ἐπὶ γούνασι πέζατ, 340
ὑψοῦ ἐπ' αὐτέων σπιλάδων καὶ κύματος ὥρῆς
ῥώντ' ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα διασταθόν ἀλλιγήσων.
τὴν δὲ παρηρίτην κόπτεν βόσι ἀμφὶ δὲ κύμα
λιθροὺς ἀειρόμενον πέτραις ὑπικαχλύζεσκον,
αἴδη ὅτε μὲν κρημνοῖς ἵστελγκιαι ἡέρι κύρου,
ἄλλοτε δὲ βρύχαιαι νεάτῳ ὑπὸ πυθμένι πόντου
ἱρήσειν, τὸ δὲ πολλὸν ὑπείρεχεν ὄγριον οὖμα.
αἱ δὲ διαβόστοις ἐπισχεδὸν αἰγαλοῖο
παρθεικαλ, δέχα κόλπον ἐπ' οἴξας εἰλίξασαι, 350
σφαιρῇ ιθύρουσιν περιτρυγεῖ· αἱ μὲν ἐπεστα
ἄλλῃ δέ τοι δὲ ἀλλοῖς δέχεται καὶ ἡ ἡέρα πέμπει
ὕψι μεταχρονίην· ἡ δὲ οὐποτε πιλναται οὖδε·
ῶς αἱ νῆσαι θέουσται ἀμοιβαδίῃ ἀλλοθεν ἀλλῃ
πέμπε διηρέτην ἐπὶ κύμασιν, αλλῃ ἀπισθεν
πετράων· περὶ δέ σφιν ἔρευνγόμενον ζέεν οὖδωρ.
τὰς δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἀναβούσιος κορυφῆς ἐπὶ λισσάδος ἀκριης
ὁρθὸς ἐπὶ στέλεχη τυπίσος βαρὺν θόμον ἔρείσται
"Ηφαιστος θηέτο, καὶ αἰγλήσεντος ὑπερθεν
οὐρανοῦ φατημάτα Διὸν δίμαρ· οὐμφὶ δὲ Ἀθίηρῃ

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

the love of Maeris. Whence it is called Drepane,¹ the sacred name of the Phaeacians; and thus the Phaeacians themselves are by birth of the blood of Urnus. To them came Argo, held fast by many tufts, borne by the breezes from the Thrinacian sea; and Aleinus and his people with kindly sacrifice gladly welcomed their coming; and over them all the city made merry; thou wouldest say they were rejoicing over their own sons. And the heroes themselves strode in gladness through the throng, even as though they had set foot in the heart of Haemous; but soon were they to arm and raise the battle-cry; so near to them appeared a boundless host of Colchians, who had passed through the mouth of Pontus and between the Cyaneus rocks in search of the chief-tains. They desired forthwith to carry off Medea to her father's house apart from the rest, or else they threatened with fierce cruelty to raise the dread war-cry both then and thereafter on the coming of Aeetes. But lordly Aleinus checked them amid their eagerness for war. For he longed to allay the lawless strife between both sides without the clash of battle. And the maiden in deadly fear often implored the comrades of Aeson's son, and often with her hands touched the knees of Arete, the bride of Aleinus:

"I beseech thee, O queen, be gracious and deliver me not to the Colchians to be borne to my father, if thou thyself too art one of the race of mortals, whose heart rushes swiftly to ruin from light transgressions. For my firm sense forsook me—it was not for wantonness. Be witness the sacred light of Helius, be witness the rites of the maiden that

¹ i.e. the Sickle-island.

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wanders by night, daughter of Perseus. Not willingly did I haste from my home with men of an alien race; but a horrible fear wrought on me to beset me of flight when I shamed; other device was there none. Still my maiden's girdle remains, as in the halls of my father, unstained, untouched. Pity me, lady, and turn thy lord to mercy; and may the immortals grant thee a perfect life, and joy, and children, and the glory of a city unruaged!"

Thus did she implore Arete, shedding tears, and thus each of the chieftains in turn:

"On your account, ye men of peerless might, and on account of my toils in your ventures am I sorely afflicted; even I, by whose help ye yoked the bulls, and reaped the deadly harvest of the earthborn men; even I, through whom on your homeward path ye shall bear to Haemonia the golden fleece. Lo, here am I, who have lost my country and my parents, who have lost my home and all the delights of life; to you have I restored your country and your homes; with eyes of gladness ye will see again your parents; but from me a heavy-handed god has取 all joy; and with stragglers I wander, an accursed thing. Fear your covenant and your oaths, fear the Fury that avenges suppliants and the retribution of heaven, if I fall into Aeetes' hands and am slain with grievous outrage. To no shrines, no tower of defence, no other refuge do I pay heed, but only to you. Hard and pitiless in your cruelty! No reverence have ye for me in your heart though ye see me helpless, stretching my hands towards the knees of a stranger queen; yet, when ye hinged to seize the fleece,

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ye would have met all the Colchians face to face
and haughty Aeetes himself; but now ye have
forgotten your courage, now that they are all alone
and cut off."

Thus she spake, beseeching; and to whomsoever
she bowed in prayer, that man tried to give her
heart and to check her anguish. And in their
hands they shook their sharp pointed spears, and
drew the swords from their sheaths; and they swore
they wold not hold back from giving succour, if she
should meet with an unrighteous judgement. And
the host were all wearied and Night came on them,
Night that puts to rest the works of men, and lulled
all the earth to sleep; but to the maid no sleep
brought rest, but in her bosom her heart was wrung
with anguish. Even as when a toiling woman turns
her spindle through the night, and round her mourn
her orphan children, for she is a widow, and down
her cheeks fall the tears, as she bethinks her how
dreary a lot hath seized her; so Medea's cheeks
were wet; and her heart within her was in agony,
pierced with sharp pain.

Now within the palace in the city, as aforetime,
lay lordly Aleinus and Arete, the revered wife of
Aleinus, and on their couch through the night they
were devising plans about the maiden; and Icm, as
her wedded husband, the wife addressed with loving
words:

"Yen, my friend, come, save the woe-stricken
maid from the Colchians and show grace to the
Minyae. Argos is near our isle and the men of
Haemonia; but Aeetes dwells not near, nor do we
know of Aeetes one whit: we hear but his name;
but this maiden of dread suffering hath broken my

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μή μιν, ἀναξ. Κόλχουσι πόραις ἐτετράδες ἀγεσθαι.
ἀδέσθη, ὅτε πρώτα βαῶν θελυτήρια δάκεν
φάρμακον οἱ· σχεδόθεν δὲ κακὸν κακόν, οὐαί τε
πολλὰ

βέβομεν ἀπτλακίροισι, ἀκεισμένη ὑπάλυνξεν
πατρὸς ἑπερφιάλοισι βαρὺν χόλον. αὐτῷρ 'Ιήσων,
ὡς οἴω, μεγάλοισιν ἐνίσχεται ἐξ ἔθεν δρκοῖς,
κουριείην θήσεσθαι ἐν μεγάροισιν ἀκοστοῖς.

τῶ, φίλε, μήτ' οὖν αὐτῷρ ἐκάνη ἐπίστρεψον ὄμοσσαν
θεῖης Λίσσουέδην, μήτ' ἀσχετα σεῖο ἔχετι
παῖδα πατὴρ θυμῷ κεκατηγότι δηλήσσαιτο.

λίγην γάρ δύσκηλοις ἔασι ἐπὶ παισὶ τοκῆες·
οὐαὶ μὲν 'Αντιοχηΐ τελέστιβα μήσατο Νυκτεύς·
οὐαὶ δὲ καὶ Δανάῃ πόντῳ ἐν πήματ' ἀνέτλη,
πατρὸς ἀτασθαλίησι· οὐαὶ γε μὲν, οὐδὲ ἀποτηλοῦ,
ὑθριστής "Εὔχετος γλυκύναιο ἐνι τούτῳ τοι τοκήει
πηγῇς θυγατρὸς ἐῆς· στονόντι δὲ κάρφεται οἵτῳ
ὄρφναιρί ἐνι χαλκὸν ἀλετρεύοντα καλεῖ."

"Ως ἔφατ' αὐταρμένη· τοῦ δὲ φρένος λαίσουτο
ἥς ἀλύχουν μύθοισιν, ἐπος δ' ἐπὶ τοῖον ἔειπεν·

"Ἀριγτή, καὶ κεν σὺν τεύχεσιν ἔβελύσαιμι
Κόλχουν, ἡράσσοι φέρων γυριν, εἰνεκα κούρης,
ἄλλα διὸς δεῖδοικα δίκην ιθεῖαν ἀτίσσαι.
οὐδὲ μὲν Λίστην ἀθεριζέμεν, ὡς ἀγορεύει,
λόιον· οὐ γάρ τει βασιλεύτερος Λίσταο.
καὶ κ' ἔθελοιν, ἔκαθέν περ, ἐφ' Ἐλλαῖδι νεῖκος
ἀγοστο.

τῶ μ' ἐπέοικες δίκηγρ, ἥτις μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀρίστη
ἔσσεται ἀνθρώποισι, δίκαιζέμενος οὐδέ σε κεύσω.
παρθενικήν μὲν ἔσσεται ἵψα μπό πατρὶ κορίσσαι
ιθυνώ· λέκτρον δὲ σὺν ἴμερι περσείνανσαν

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heart by her prayers. O king, give her not up to the Colchians to be borne back to her father's home. She was distraught when first she gave him the drugs to charm the oxen; and next, to cure one ill by another, as in our sinning we do often, she fled from her haughty sire's heavy wrath. But Jason, as I hear, is bound to her by mighty oaths that he will make her his wedded wife within his halls. Wherefore, my friend, make not, of thy will, Aeson's son to be forsown, nor let the father, if thou canst help, work some intolerable misbelief on his child. For fathers are all too jealous against their children; what wrong did Nycteus devise against Antiope, fair of face! What woes did Danae endure on the wide sea through her sire's mad rage! Of late, and not far away, Pelletus in wanton cruelty thrust spikes of bronze in his daughter's eyes; and by a grievous fate is she wasting away, grinding grains of bronze in a dungeon's gloom."

Thus she spake, beseeching; and by his wife's words his heart was softened, and thus he spake:

"Arete, with arms I could drive forth the Colchians, showing grace to the heroes for the maid's sake. But I fear to set at nought the righteous judgement of Zeus. Nor is it well to take no thought of Aeetes, as thou sayest: for none is more lordly than Aeetes. And, if he willed, he might bring war upon Hellas, though he dwell afar. Wherefore it is right for me to deliver the judgement that in all men's eyes shall be best; and I will not hide it from thee. If she be yet a maid I decree that they carry her back to her father; but if she shares a husband's bed, I will not separate her from her lord; nor, if

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οὐ μιν ἔστιος νοσφίσσομαι· οὐδέ, γενέθλιον
εἰ τοῦ ὑπὸ σπλαγχνούσι φέρει, δημοσιον ὄπόσσω.

*Ως ἀρ' ἔφη· καὶ τὸν μὲν ἐπισχεβὸν εἴνασσεν
ὑπνος.

ἡ δὲ ἔπος ἐν θυμῷ πυκιώδεν βίλλετ· αὐτίκα δὲ ὁρτο
ἔκ λεγκῶν ἀνὰ δῶμα· συνῆξαν δὲ γυναῖκες
ἀμφίπολοι, δέσποιναν ἔχον μέτα ποιητικόνσαι.
σῆγα δὲ ἔν τοικα καλεσσαμένη προσέειπεν,
ἥσιν ἐπιφροσύησιν ἐποτρυψάντα μηγῆναι
Λίσσονδην κούρη, μηδὲ Ἀλείνουσιν βασιλῆα
λασσεσθαί τὸ γάρ αὐτὸς ἴσων Κάλχαιστι δικύσσαι.
παρθενικὴν μὲν ἔσυσσαν ἔστι ποτὲ δώματα πατρὸς
ἐκδάσσαιν, λέκτρον δὲ σὺν ἀνέρι πορσαίνουσσαν
οὐκέτι κουριδίης μεν ἀποτμήζειν φιλότητος.

*Ως ἀρ' ἔφη· τὸν δὲ αἷψα πόδες φέρον ἔκ μεγάρου,
ῶς κεν Ἰάσον μῆθον ἐναστίμον ἀγρέειν
Ἀρήτης βουλίσ τε θεουδέος Ἀλκινόαιο.
τοὺς δὲ εὑρεν παρὰ οὐκὶ σὺν ἔντεσιν ἐγρήσσοντας
Τλλικῇ ἐν λαμένι, σχεδὸν διστος· ἐκ δὲ ἄρα πᾶσαν
τέφρας εἰργελέσην γέγιθησε δὲ θυμὸς ἔκαστου
ἥρων μέλα γάρ σφιν ἕαδότα μῆθον ἔστεν.

λύτικα δὲ κρητῆρα κερασσίμενοι μακάρεσσιν
ἢ θέμις, εὐαγέως ἐπιβώματα μῆλον ἔργοσαντες.
αἴτουνχὶ κούρη θαλαμημένην ἔντυσον εὔνην
ἄντροφ ἐν ὥγασθέφ, τόθι δῆ τοτε Μάκρις ἔναιεν,
κούρη Ἀρισταίοιο μελέφρονος, δὲς ἡα μελισσέων
ἔργα πολυκεμήταιο τὸ ἀνεύρατο πιᾶρ ἐλαίης.
καίνη δὴ πάμπρωτα Διὸς Νυσίμον υἱα
Πένθοιης ἔντοσθεν ἀθαντίδος φέρει κόλπῳ
δέξατο, καὶ μέλιτι ἔγραψε περὶ χεῖλος ἔδευσεν,
εὗτέ μιν Ἐρμείας φέρειν ἐκ πυρος· ἔδρακε δὲ Ἡρη,
καὶ ἐχολωσαμένη πάσης ἔξιλαστε μῆσσαν.

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η δ' ἄρα Φαιήσεων ἵερῷ ἐν τῇ λόθεν ἀντρῳ
κισσατο, καὶ πόρεν δλβον ἀθέσφατον ἔνιαέτγοιν. 1110
ἔνθα τότ' ἐστόρεσαν λέκτρον μέγα· τοιοδ' ὑπερθεν
χρύσεον αἰγάλην κώας βάλον, ὅφρα πέλοστα
τεμήσεις τε γράμος καὶ ἀοίδημος. ἀνθεα δὲ σφιν
ινύμφαις ἀμεργόμεναι λευκοῖς ἐνι ποικίλα κόλποις
ἐσφόρεον· πάσας δὲ πυρὸν διες ἀμφεπεν αἴγλη·
τοῖον ἀπὸ χρυσέων θυσάνων ἀμαρύσσετο φέγγος.
διατε δὲ ἐν ὁφθαλμοῖς γλυκερὸν πόθον· ἵσχε δὲ
ἐκάστην

αἰδὼς ἴερένην περ ὄμως ἐπὶ χείρα βαλέσθαι.
αἱ μὲν τ' Ἀιγαίου ποταμοῦ καλέοντο θύγατρες· 1120
αἱ δὲ δρεος κορυφὰς Μελιτηίου ἀμφενέμαντο·
αἱ δὲ ἔστιν ἐκ πεδίων ἀλσηίδες. δῆρσε γάρ αὐτῇ
"Ἄρη Σηνὸς ἀκούτιτ, Ἰήσουνα κυδαίνουσσα,
κεῖνο καὶ εἰσέτι γῦνι ἱερὸν κληῆσται ἀντρον
Μηδείης, δῆτι ταύτηγε σὺν ἀλλήλοισιν ἔμιξαν
τεινύμεναι ἐπονὸς εἰδόντες. αἱ δὲ ἐνι χερσὶν
διαύρατα φορμήσαντες ἡρῆμα, μὴ πρὶν δὲ ἀλκίην
δισμενέων ἀδιηλός ἐπιβρίστεν ὄμιλος,
κρίατα δὲ εἰφύλλοις ἐστεμμένοι ἀκρεμόνεσσιν,
ἔμρελέως, Ὁρφίος ὑπαὶ λιγα φορμίζοντος
τυμφιδίαις ὑμένιοις ἐπὶ προμολήσιν ἀειδον. 1130
οὐ μὲν ἐν Ἀλκεινόις γάμον μενάσιν τελέσσατ
ἥρωις Λίσανδρης, μεγύροις δὲ ἐνι πατρὸς ἕστο,
νοστήσας ἐς Ἱωλκὸν ὑπότροπον· ὃς δὲ καὶ αὐτὴ
Μιῆσεια φρανέστκε· τότ' αὖτις χρεῶν ἥγε μεγῆναι.
ἄλλα γάρ οὕποτε φύλα διηπαθέων ἐνθρώπων
τερπωλῆς ἐπέβημεν δλιο ποδί· σὺν δέ τις αἰεὶ^{τε}
πικρῇ παρμέμβλωτεν ἐνθροσύνησιν ἀνίη.

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to dwell far off, in the sacred cave of the Phœnicians, and granted boundless wealth to the inhabitants. There at that time did they spread a mighty couch; and thereon they laid the glittering fleece of gold, that so the marriage might be made luminous and the theme of song. And for them nymphs gathered flowers of varied hue and bore them thither in their white bosoms; and a splendour as of flame played round them all, such a light gleamed from the golden tufts. And in their eyes it kindled a sweet longing; yet for all her desire, aye withheld each one from laying her hand thereon. Some were called daughters of the river Aegaeus; others dwelt round the crests of the Meliteum mount; and others were woodland nymphs from the plumes. For Hera herself, the spouse of Zeus, had sent them to do honour to Jason. That cave is to this day called the sacred cave of Medea, where they spread the fine and fragrant linen and brought these two together. And the heroes in their hands wielded their spears for war, lest first a host of foes should burst upon them for battle unware, and, their heads enwreathed with leafy sprays, all in harmony, while Orpheus' harp rang clear, sang the marriage song at the entrance to the bridal chamber. Yet not in the house of Alcinous was the hero, Aeson's son, minded to complete his marriage, but in his father's hall when he had returned home to Ioleus; and such was the mind of Medea herself; but necessity led them to wed at this time. For never in truth do we tribes of wise-stricken mortals tread the path of delight with sure foot; but still some bitter affliction keeps pace with our joy. Wherefore they too, though their souls were melted

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

with sweet love, were held by fear, whether the sentence of Alcinous would be fulfilled.

Now dawn returning with her beams divine scattered the gloomy night through the sky; and the island beaches laughed out and the paths over the plains far off, drenched with dew, and there was a din in the streets; the people were astir throughout the city, and far away the Colchians were astir at the bounds of the Isle of Maeis. And straightway to them went Alchous, by reason of his covenant, to declare his purpose concerning the maiden; and in his hand he held a golden staff, his staff of justice, whereby the people had righteous judgments meted out to them throughout the city. And with him in order due and arrayed in their harness of war went marching, hand by hand, the chiefs of the Phaeclans. And from the towers came forth the women in crowds to gaze upon the heroes; and the country folk came to meet them when they heard the news, for Hera had sent forth a true report. And one led the chosen ram of his flock, and another a heifer that had never toiled; and others set hard by jars of wine for mixing; and the smoke of sacrifice leapt up far away. And women bore fine linen, the fruit of much toil, as women will, and gifts of gold and varied ornaments as well, such as are brought to newly-wedded brides; and they marvelled when they saw the shapely forms and beauty of the gallant heroes, and among them the son of Oeagrus, oft beating the ground with gleaming sandal, to the time of his loud-ringing lyre and song. And all the nymphs together, whenever he recalled the marriage, uplifted the lovely bridal-chant; and at times again they sang alone as they

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οιόθεν ολαὶ ἀειδον ἐλασσόμεναι περὶ κύκλου,
 "Ηρη, σεῖο ἔκητι σὺ γάρ καὶ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκας
 'Αριτή, πυκινὸν φάσθαι ἔπος 'Αλκινόεο.
 αἴταρ δγ' ὡς τὰ πρῶτα δίκης ἀνὰ πείρατ' ἔειπεν
 Ιθείης, ηδη δὲ γάρμον τέλος δελθήστο,
 ἔμπειον ὡς ἀλέγυνε διαμπερέ· αὐδέ ἐ τάρβος
 οὐλούν, αὐδὲ βαρεῖαι ἐπῆλυθον λίγταο
 μήνιει, ἄρρικτοισι δ' ἐνιζεύξας ἔχεν δρκοιε·
 τῷ καὶ δτ' ἡλεμάτως Κόλχοι μάθον ἀντιόωντες,
 καὶ σφεας ἡὲ θέμιστας ἡὲς εἰρυσθαις ἀνωγεν,
 ἢ λιμένων γαῖης τ' ἀποτηλόθει οὐδες ἔργειν,
 δὴ τότε μιν Βασιλῆος ἐθῦ τραμέοντες ἐνεπάθε
 δέχθαις μειδίξαντο συνήμονας· αὐθὶ δὲ μῆστῳ
 διὸ μῆλα Φαγῆκεσσι μετ' ἀδρίσι· ναιετνίασκον,
 εἰσάτε Βακχίδαι, γενοὴν Ἄφιντην ἔόντες,
 ἀνέρες ἐννίσσαντο μετὰ χρόνον· οἱ δὲ περανῆν
 μῆσον ἔβαν· καίθεν δὲ Κεραύνια μέλλον 'Αβίντων
 οὔρεα, Νεσταίοντες τε καὶ 'Ορικέν εἰσαφικέσθαι·
 ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν στάχυοντος ἀδην αἰώνος ἐτύχθη.
 Μοιράων δ' ἔτι κοίστε θόη ἐπέτεια δέχονται
 καὶ Νυμφέων Νορίοιο καθ' ἵερὸν 'Απόλλωνος
 βωμού, τοὺς Μίδεια καθίσσατο. πολλὰ δ' ιοῦσιν
 'Αλείνοος Μινύαις ξενήμα, πολλὰ δ' ἕπασσεν
 'Αρήτη· μετὰ δ' αὖτε διώδεκα δῶκεν ἐπεισθαι
 Μηδείη δρωάς Φασηκίδατ ἐκ μεγάροιο.
 Ἡματε δ' ἔβδομάτῳ Δρεπάνην Νπαν· ἥλιθε δ' αὔρος
 ὀκρατής ἡῶθεν ὑπὲκ Διός· οἱ δ' ἀνέμοιο
 πνοιῇ ἐπειγόμενοι προτέρω θέον. ἀλλὰ γάρ οὐπω

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

circled in the dance, Hera, in thy honour; for it was thou that didst put it into the heart of Arete to proclaim the wise word of Aleinous. And as soon as he had uttered the decree of his righteous judgement, and the completion of the marriage had been proclaimed, he took care that thus it should abide fixed; and no deadly fear touched him nor Aeetes' grievous wrath, but he kept his judgement fast bound by unbroken oaths. So when the Colchians learnt that they were beseeching in vain and he bade them either observe his judgements or hold their ships away from his harbours and land, then they began to dread the threats of their own king and besought Aleinous to receive them as comrades; and there in the island long time they dwelt with the Phaeacians, until in the course of years, the Bacchimiae, a race sprung from Ephyra,¹ settled among them; and the Colchians passed to an island opposite; and thence they were destined to reach the Ceranian hills of the Abantes, and the Nestaeans and Oricum; but all this was fulfilled after long ages had passed. And still the altars which Medea built on the spot sacred to Apollo, god of shepherds, receive yearly sacrifices in honour of the Fates and the Nymphs. And when the Minyae departed many gifts of friendship did Aleinous bestow, and many Arete; moreover she gave Medea twelve Phaeacian handmaids from the palace, to bear her company. And on the seventh day they left Drepance; and at dawn came a fresh breeze from Zeus. And onward they sped borne along by the wind's breath. Howbeit not yet was

¹ The old name of Corinth.

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πίσιμον ἦν ἐπιβήνας· Ἀχαιέων ήρωεσσιν,
ὅφελός ἔτι καὶ λεβύης ἐπὶ τείρασιν ὀτλήσειμι.

“Ηδη μέν παθεὶ κόλπον ἐπάνυμπον· Ἀμφρακτίου,
ἡδη Κουρῆτιν διεπον χθόνα πεπταρένοισιν
λαΐφεσι καὶ στενάς αὐταῖς σὺν· Βάχινάστι μήσους
ἔξειης. Πέλοπος δὲ μέν κατεφαίνετο γαῖα·
καὶ τότε ἀναρπάγδην ὄλοὴν θορέασθαι
μεταπηγύδες πέλαγόσδε λιθινοτικὸν ἐνέα πάσας
μύκτας ὄμώταις καὶ τόσσα φέρεται· μέχρις ἵκοντο
προπρὸς μάλα· ἔνδοθι Σύρτων, οὖθ' οὐκέτι μόστος
δηπίσσω

μηνοὶ πέλει, διτε τόνυγε βιβατο κόλπον ικέσθαι.
πάντη γὰρ τέναγος, πάντη μνίσεντα βιθοῖο
τίρφεα· κούφη δέ σφιν ἐπιβλέπει ὕδατος ἄχνη·
ἴγριη δὲ ἄμαθος παρακεκλιται· οὐδέ τι κέιται
ἔρπετον, οὐδὲ ποτητὸν ἀνέρεται. ἔνθ' ἄρα τούσαγε
πλημμυρίδες—καὶ γάρ τ' ἀναχύζεται ἡπείροιο
ἡ θυμὰ δὴ τόθε χεῦμα, καὶ ἀψὲ ἐπερεύγεται ἀκτὰς
λίθρον ἐποιχόμενον—μυχάτη ἐνέφσες τάχιστα
ἥισμι, τρόπιος δὲ μάλα· ὕδατι παῦρον ἀλείπτω.
οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς δρουσσαν, ἄχος δὲ ἔλει εἰσορόωταις
ἡέρα καὶ μεγίλης νῶτα χθονὸς ἡέρι Ισα,
τηλοῦ ὑπερτείνοντα διηρεκέτε· οὐδέ τιν' ἀρδμόν,
οὐ πάτον, οὐκ ἀπάνευθε κατηγύδασσαντο βιοτύρων
αὐλειον, εὐκέληρος δὲ κατέχετο πάντα γαλῆμα.
ἄλλος δὲ αὐτὸς ἀλλον τετιημένος ἔβερτεινεν”

“Τίς χθῶν ἔβεται ἦδε; πόθε ξυνέωσαν ἀελλαι
ἱμέας; αἰδος ἐτληγμεν, ἀφειδέες οὐδομένοισι
δείματος, αὐτὰ κέλευθα διαμπερές ὄρμηθῆναι
πετράων. ἡ τε μὲν καὶ ὑπέρ Διόδε αἰσαν ιοῦσιν
βέλτερον ἦν μέγα δὴ τι μενοινώσαταις ὀλέσθαι.
νῦν δέ τι κεν δέξαμεν, ἔρυκόμενοι ἀνέμοισιν

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

αῦθι μένειν τυτθόν περ ἐπὶ χρόνου; οἷον ἔριμη
πέζη διωλυγίῃς ἀναπέπταται ἡπείροιο?

*Ως ἀρ' ἔφη μετὰ δ' αὐτὸς ἀμυχανῆ κακότυπος
ιθυντήρ 'Λυγκαῖος ἀκτιγχέμενος ἀγύρευστεν.' 1280

'Ολόμεθ' αἰνότατον δῆθεν μόρον, οὐδὲ ἐπάλιυξις
ἔστ' ἄτυγις πύρα δ' ἄμμι τὰ κύντατα πηγανθίναι
τῇδε ὑπὲρ ἔρημαλρ πεπτηρότας, εἰ καὶ δῆται
χερσόθεν ἀμπτεύσειαν ἐπει τεναγάδεα λεύσσων
τῇλε περισκοπέων ἀλα πάντοθεν. Ηλιθα δ' ὅδον
ξανόμενον πολιῆσιν ἐπιτροχάει φαμίθουσιν.
καὶ κεν ἐπισμυγερῶς διὰ δὴ πάλαι ηδ' ἐκείσθη
υηῆς Ἱερῆς χέρσου πολλὸν πρόσσων. ἀλλά μην αὐτῇ
πληγματεῖς ἐκ πάντοιο μεταχθονίῃ ἐκόμισσεν.
νῦν δὲ ἡ μὲν πέλαγοςδε μετέσσαται, οἰσθι δὲ ἀλητη
ἀπλοσος εἶλεῖται, γαῖης ὑπερ δόσσον ἔχουσα.
τούνεκ ἐγὼ πᾶσαι μὲν ἀπὲρ ἀπίδεια φημὶ κεκόφθαι
γαντιδέη μόστου τε. βαηροσύνην δέ τις ἀλλος
φαίνοις ἔιρη¹ πύρα γάρ οἱ ἐπ' αἰγασσοῖς θαλάσσαις
μαιαμένῳ κομιδῆς. ἀλλ' οὐ μέλα μόστιμον ήμερ
Ζεὺς ἐθέλει καμάταισιν ἐφ' ἡμετέροισι τελέσσαι.'

*Ως φάτο δακρυθέειτ· σὺν δὲ ἐντεπον λογαλδωντι
ὅσσοι ἔσαν ιηῶν δεδαημένοι· ἐν δὲ ἄρα πᾶσιν
παχνώθη κραδίη, χύτο δὲ χλόες ἀμφὶ παρειάς.
οἷον δὲ ἀφύχασιν εἰκότες εἰδώλοισιν
ἰνέρες εἰλίσσονται ἀνὰ πτόλιν, ἢ πολέμου
ἢ λοιμοί τέλος ποτιδέγμενοι, ἢ τιν' ὅμβρον
ἀσπεταν, διστε βωῶν κατὰ μυρία ἐκλυσσεν ἔργα,
ἢ ὅταν αὐτόματα ξόανα βεη ἴδρωντα
αἴματι, καὶ μυκαὶ σηκοῖς ἔνι φαντάζωνται,
ἢ καὶ ήδιος μέσῳ ήματι πόκτ' ἐπάγγροιν

¹ φοίτη Ιτε Madvig; φοίτης L.S.

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

by the winds to stay here, if ever so short a time? How desolate looms before us the edge of the limitless land!"

Thus one spake; and among them Aeneus the helmsman, in despair at their evil case, spoke with grieving heart: "Verily we are undone by a terrible doom; there is no escape from ruin; we must suffer the cruellest woes, having fallen on this desolation, even though breezes should blow from the land; for, as I gaze far around, on every side do I behold a sea of shoals, and masses of water, fretted line upon line, run over the hoary sand. And miserably long ago would our sacred ship have been shattered far from the shore; but the tide itself bore her high on to the land from the deep sea. But now the tide rushes back to the sea, and only the foam, whereon no ship can sail, rolls round us, just covering the land. Wherefore I deem that all hope of our voyage and of our return is cut off. Let someone else show his skill; let him sit at the helm—the man that is eager for our deliverance. But Zeus has no will to fulfil our day of return after all our toils."

Thus he spake with tears, and all of them that had knowledge of ships agreed thereto; but the hearts of all grew mimic, and pallor overspread their cheeks. And as, like lifeless spectres, men roam through a city awaiting the issue of war or of pestilence, or some mighty storm which overwhelms the countless labours of oxen, when the images of their own accord sweat and run down with blood, and bellowings are heard in temples, or when at mid-day the sun draws on night from heaven, and the stars shine

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

'Κάμμορε, τίππ' ἀπὸ τόσσου ἀμηχανίης βεβόλησαι;

ἴδμεν ἐποιχομένους χρύσεον δέρος· ίδμεν ἔκαστα
ύμετέρων καμάτων, δοσ' ἐπὶ χθονός, δσσα τ' ἐφ' ὑγρήν 1321
πλαζόμενοι κατὰ πόντον ὑπέρβια ἔργυ ἔκάμεσθε.
οἰοπόλοι δ' εἰμὲν χθόνιαι θεαὶ αὐδήσσαι,
ιγρῷσσαι, Λιβύης τιμήροι οἱδὲ θύγατρες.
ἄλλ' ἄνα· μηδὲ ἔτι τοῖον διξύνων ἀκάχησο·
ἄνστησον δ' ἑτάρους. εὐτ' ἀν δέ τοι Ἀμφιτρίτη
ἄρμα Ποσειδάνιος ἐύτροχον αὐτίκα λύσῃ,
διή ἡ τότε σφετέρη ἀπὸ μητέρι τίνετ' ἀμοιβήν
ῶν ἔκαμεν δηρὸν κατὰ νηδόνος ὅμμε φέρουντα·
καὶ κεν ἔτ' ἥγαθένη ἐς Ἀχαιίδα νοστῆσαιτε.

*Ως δρ' ἔφαν, καὶ ἄφαντοι ἵν' ἔσταθεν, ἐνθ' ἄρα
ταιγέ 1330

φθογγῇ ὁμοῦ ἐγένοντο παρασχεδόν. αὐτὰρ Ἰίσων
παπτηνας ἵν' ἄρ' ἔξετ' ἀπὶ χθονός, ὡδέ τ' ἔιπεν

*"Ιλατ' ἔρημονόμοις κυδραὶ θεαῖς ἄμφι δὲ νύστῳ
οὗτι μαλ' ἀντικρὺ νοέω φάετιν. ή μὲν ἑτάρους
εἰς ἐν ἀγειράμενος μυθήσομαι, εἰς νύ τι τέκμωρ
δίωμεν κομιδῆς· πολέων δέ τε μῆτις ἀρείων.

*Η, καὶ ἀναλέας ἑτάρους ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἀύτει,
αὐσταλέος κοιησοι, λέων ὡς, ὃς ἡμέρα τ' ἀν' ὅλην
σύννομον ἦν μεθέπων ὠρύεται· αἱ δὲ βαρείη
φθογγῇ ὑποτρομέουσιν ἀν' οὔρεα τηλόθι βῆσσας. 1340
δείματι δ' ἀγραυλοῖ τε βόες μέγα πεφρίκασιν
βουπελάται τε βοῶν· τοῖς δ' οὐ νύ τι γῆρας ἐτύχθη
ριγεδανὴ ἑτάροιο φίλους ἐπικεκλομένοιο.

ἴηχοῦ δ' ἰγερέθοντο κατηφέες· αὐτὰρ ὁ τούσγε
πληνυμένους δρμοῖο πέλας μέγα θηλυτέρησιν
ἰδρύσας, μυθεῖτο πιφαυσκόμενος τὰ ἔκιστα·

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS .

‘Κλῦτε, φίλοι· τρεῖς γύρ μοι ἀνιᾶζοντι θεδων,
στέρφεσιν αἰγαλοῖς ἔξωσμέναι ἐξ ὑπάτοιο
αὐχένος ἄμφι τε νῶτα καὶ ἴξνας. ἡύτε κοῦραι,
ἔσταν ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς μᾶλ’ ἐπισχεδόν ἀν δ’ ἐκά-
λυψαν

1350

πέπλον ἀρυστάμεναι κούφῃ χερί, καὶ μ’ ἐκέλοντο
αὐτὸν τ’ ἔγρεσθαι, ἵνα δ’ ὑμέας δρται ἰόντα·
μητέρι δὲ σφετέρη μενοεικέα τῖσαι ἀμοιβὴν
ῶν ἔκαμεν δηρὸν κατὰ νηδύος ἄμμε φέρουσα
ὅππότε κεν λύσησιν ἐντροχον Ἀμφιτρίτη
ἄρμα Ποσειδίωνος. ἐγὼ δ’ οὐ πάγχυ νοῆσαι
τῆσδε θεοπροπίης ἰσχώ πέρι. φάν γε μὲν εἴναι
ἰρφόσσαι. Λιθύης τιμήροις ἡδὲ θύγατρες·
καὶ δ’ ὄπόσ’ αὐτοὶ πρόσθεν ἐπὶ χθονὸς ἡδὲ δσ’ ἐφ’
ὑγρῆν

1360

ἔτλημεν, τὰ ἔκαστα διέδμεναι εὐχετόωντο.
οὐδ’ ἔτι τάσδ’ ἵνα χῶρον δσέδρακον, ἄλλαί τε
ἄχλιν
ιή νέφος μεσσοτργὺν φαεινομένας ἔκιλυψεν·’

‘Ως ἔφαθ· οἱ δ’ ἄρα πάντες ἐθάμβεον εἰσαλούντες.
ἔνθα τὸ μήκιστον τεράνων Μινύητιν ἐτύχθη.
ἐξ ἀλὸς ἡπειρόνδε πελώριος ἐκθορευ ἵππος,
ἄμφιλαφής, χρυσέησι μετήρος αὐχένα χαίταις·
ρίμφα δὲ σεισάμενος γυίων ἀπὸ νηδύτον ἀλμην
ῶρτο θέειν, πιοιῆ ἱκελος πόδας. αἰψα δὲ Ηηλεὺς
γηθίσας ἐτάροισιν ὁμηρεέσσι μετηύδα·

1370

‘Αρματα μὲν δή φημι Ποσειδίωνος ἔγωγε
ιδη νῦν ἄλλοχοιο φίλης ὑπὸ χερσὶ λελύσθαι·
μητέρα δ’ οὐκ ἄλλην προτιόσσομαι, ἡέ περ αὐτὴν
ιῆται πέλειν· ἢ γὰρ κατὰ νηδύος ἄμμε φέρουσα
νιωλεμὲς ὑργαλέοισιν διξύει καμάτοισιν.
ἄλλα μιν ἀστεμφεῖ τε βίη καὶ ἀτειρέσιν ὄμοις

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

"Listen, friends; as I lay in my grief, three goddesses girded with goat-skins from the neck downwards round the back and waist, like maillets, stood over my head nigh at hand; and they uncovered me, drawing my cloak away with light hand, and they bade me rise up myself and go and rouse you, and pay to our mother a bounteous recompence for all her travail when she bare us so long in her womb, when Amphitrite shall have loosed Poseidon's swift-wheeled car. But I cannot fully understand concerning this divine message. They said indeed that they were heroines, Libya's warders and daughters; and all the toils that we endured aforetime by land and sea, all these they declared that they knew full well. Then I saw them no more in their place, but a mist or cloud came between and hid them from my sight."

Thus he spake, and all marvelled as they heard. Then was wrought for the Minyae the strangest of portents. From the sea to the land leapt forth a monstrous horse, of vast size, with golden mane tossing round his neck; and quickly from his limbs he shook off abundant spray and started on his course, with feet like the wind. And at once Peleus rejoiced and spake among the throng of his comrades:

"I deem that Poseidon's car has even now been loosed by the hands of his dear wife, and I divine that our mother is none else than our ship herself; for surely she bare us in her womb and groans unceasingly with grievous travailing. But with unshaken strength and untiring shoulders will we

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

lift her up and bear her within this country of sandy wastes, where yon swift-footed steed has sped before. For he will not plunge beneath the earth; and his hoof-prints, I ween, will point us to some bay above the sea."

Thus he spake, and the fit counsel pleased all. This is the tale the Muses told; and I sing obedient to the Pierides, and this report have I heard most truly; that ye, O mightiest far of the sons of klungs, by your insight and your valour over the desert sands of Libyn raised high aloft on your shoulders the ship and all that ye brought therewith, and bare her twelve days and nights alike. Yet who could tell the pain and grief which they endured in that toil? Surely they were of the blood of the immortals, such a task did they take on them, constrained by necessity. How forward and how far they bore her gladly to the waters of the Tritonian lake! How they strode in and set her down from their stalwart shoulders!

Then, likeraging hounds, they rushed to search for a spring; for besides their suffering and anguish, a parching thirst lay upon them, and not in vain did they wander; but they came to the sacred plain where Ladon, the serpent of the land, till yesterday kept watch over the golden apples in the garden of Atlas; and all around the nymphs, the Hesperides, were busied, chanting their lovely song. But at that time, stricken by Hercules, he lay fallen by the trunk of the apple-tree; only the tip of his tail was still writhing; but from his head down his dark spine he lay lifeless; and where the arrows had left in his blood the bitter gall of the Lernaean hydra, flesh withered and died over the festering wounds. And close at hand the Hesperides, their white arms

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

hung over their golden heads, lamented shrilly ; and the heroes drew near suddenly ; but the maidens, at their quick approach, at once became dust and earth where they stood. Orpheus marked the divine portent, and for his comrades addressed them in prayer : "O divine ones, fair and kind, be gracious, O queens, whether ye be numbered among the heavenly goddesses, or those beneath the earth, or be called the Solitary nymphs ; come, O nymphs, sacred race of Oceanus, appear manifest to our longing eyes and show us some spring of water from the rock or some sacred flow gushing from the earth, goddesses, wherewith we may quench the thirst that burns us unceasingly. And if ever again we return in our voyaging to the Achaean land, then to you among the first of goddesses with willing hearts will we bring countless gifts, libations and banquets."

So he spake, beseeching them with plaintive voice ; and they from their station near pitied their pain ; and lo ! first of all they caused grass to spring from the earth ; and above the grass rose up tall shoots ; and then flourishing saplings grew standing upright far above the earth. Hespere became a poplar and Eretheis an elm, and Aegle a willow's sacred trunk. And forth from these trees their forms looked out, as clear as they were before, a marvel exceeding great, and Aegle spake with gentle words answering their longing looks :

"Surely there has come hither a mighty succour to your toils, that most accursed man, who robbed our guardian serpent of life and plucked the golden apples of the goddesses and is gone ; and has left bitter grief for us. For yesterday came a man most

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

καὶ δέμας· δοσε δέ οἱ βλοσυρῷ ὑπέλαμπε μετώπῳ
νηλής· ἀμφὶ δὲ δέρμα πελωρίου ἔστο λέοντος
ῶμόν, ἀδέψητον· στιβαρὸν δὲ ἔχεν δῖον ἐλαίης
τόξα τε, τοῖσι πέλωρ τόδε ἀπέφθισεν ἴοβολίσας. 1440
ῆλυθε δὲ οὖν κύκεῖνος, ἄτε χθόνα πεζὸς ὁδεύων,
διψὴ καρχαλέος· παίφασσε δὲ τόνδε ἀνὰ χῶρον,
ῦδωρ ἔξερέων, τὸ μὲν οὖν ποθι μέλλεν ἰδέσθαι.
ῆδε δέ τις πέτρη Τριτωνίδος ἐγρύθι λίμνης·
τὴν δγ' ἐπιφρασθείσ, ή καὶ θεοῦ ἐννεσίγσω,
λάξ ποδὶ τύφεν ἐνερθε· τὸ δὲ ἀθρόον ἐβλυσσεν ὕδωρ.
αὐτὰρ δγ' ἀμφὶ χεῖρε πέδῳ καὶ στέρνον ἐρεστας
βανγάδος ἐκ πέτρης πίεν ἀσπετον, δφρα βαθεῖαν
νηδύν, φορβάδι ίσος ἐπιπροπεσών, ἐκορέσθη.

'Ως φάτο· τοι δὲ ἀσπαστὸν ἵρα σφίσι πέφραδεν
Αἴγλη

1450

πίδακα, τῇ θέον αἰψα κεχαρμένοι, δφρ' ἐπέκυρσαν.
ώς δὲ ὁπότε στεινὴν περὶ χηραμὸν εἰλίσσονται
γειομόροι μύρμηκες ὄμιλαδόν, ή δτε μυῖαι
ἀμφὶ δλίγην μέλιτος γλυκεροῦ λίθα πεπτηνίαι
ἀπλητον μεμάσιν ἐπήτριμοι· ώς τότε ἀολλεῖς
πετραίῃ Μινύαι περὶ πίδακι δινεύεσκον.
καὶ πού τις διεροῦς ἐπὶ χεῖλεσιν εἶπεν ιανθεῖς·

"Ω πόποι, ή καὶ νόσφιν ἐὼν ἐσάωσεν ἑταῖρους
Ἡρακλέης διψὴ κεκμηότας. ἄλλι μιν εἰ πως
διοιμεν στείχοντα δι' ήπειροιο κιδύτες."

1460

'Η, καὶ ἀμειβομένων, οἵτ' ἄρμενοι ἐς τόδε ἔργον,
ἐκριθεν ἄλλυδις ἄλλος ἐπαίξας ἐρεείνειν.
Ιχνα γὰρ νυχίοισιν ἐπηλίνδητ' ἀνέμοισιν

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

fell in wanton violence, most grim in form ; and his eyes flashed beneath his scowling brow ; a ruthless wretch ; and he was clad in the skin of a monstrous lion of raw hide, untanned ; and he bare a sturdy bow of olive, and a bow, wherewith he shot and killed this monster here. So he too came, as one traversing the land on foot, parched with thirst ; and he rushed wildly through this spot, searching for water, but nowhere was he like to see it. Now here stood a rock near the Tritonian lake ; and of his own device, or by the prompting of some god, he smote it below with his foot ; and the water gushed out in full flow. And he, leaning both his hands and chest upon the ground, druk a huge draught from the risted rock, until, stooping like a beast of the field, he had satisfied his mighty maw."

Thus she spake ; and they gladly with joyful steps ran to the spot where Aegle had pointed out to them the spring, until they reached it. And as when earth-burrowing ants gather in swarms round a narrow cleft, or when flies lighting upon a tiny drop of sweet honey cluster round with insatiate eagerness ; so at that time, huddled together, the Minye thronged about the spring from the rock. And thus with wet lips one cried to another in his delight :

" Strange ! In very truth Hercules, though far away, has saved his comrades, fordone with thirst. Would that we might find him on his way as we pass through the mainland ! "

So they spake, and those who were ready for this work answered, and they separated this way and that, each starting to search. For by the night winds the footsteps had been effaced where the sand

THE ARGONAUTICA, BOOK IV

was stirred. The two sons of Boreas started up, trusting in their wings ; and Euphemus, relying on his swift feet, and Lynceus to cast far his piercing eyes ; and with them darted off Canthus, the fifth. He was urged on by the doom of the gods and his own courage, that he might learn for certain from Heracles where he had left Polyphemus, son of Eilatus ; for he was minded to question him on every point concerning his comrade. But that hero had founded a glorious city among the Mysians, and, yearning for his home-return, had passed far over the mainland in search of Argo : and in time he reached the land of the Chalybes, who dwell near the sea ; there it was that his fate subdued him. And to him a monument stands under a tall poplar, just facing the sea. But that day Lynceus thought he saw Heracles all alone, far off, over measureless land, as a man at the month's beginning sees, or thinks he sees, the moon through a bank of cloud. And he returned and told his comrades that no other searcher would find Heracles on his way, and they also came back, and swift-footed Euphemus and the twin sons of Thracian Boreas, after a vain toil.

But thee, Canthus, the fates of death seized in Libya. On pasturing flocks didst thou light ; and there followed a shepherd who, in defence of his own sheep, while thou wert leading them off¹ to thy comrades in their need, slew thee by the cast of a stone ; for he was no weakling, Caphaurus, the grandson of Lycoreian Phoebus and the chaste maiden Acacallis, whom once Minos drove from home

¹ This seems to be the only possible translation, but the optative is quite anomalous. We should expect *abfuget*.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

ές Λιβύην ἀπένασσε θεοῦ βαρὺ κῦμα φέρουσαν,
θυγατέρα σφετέρην· ἡ δὲ ἄγλαδη νιέα Φοίβῳ
τίκτεν, δν Ἀμφίθεμν Γαρύμαντά τε κικλή-
σκουσιν.

Ἀμφίθεμις δὲ ἄρα ἔπειτα μέγη Τριτωνίδει νύμφῃ.
ἡ δὲ ἄρα οἱ Νασάμωνα τέκεν κρατερόν τε Κάφαν-
ρον.

δε τότε Κάνθον ἐπεφιεν ἐπὶ ρήνεσσιν ἰοῖσιν.
οὐδὲ δύ' ἄριστήσον χαλεπὰς ἥλεύατο χεῖρας,
ὡς μάδον ολον ἔρεξε. νέκυν δὲ ἀνάειραν ὀπίσσω
πενθόμενοι Μινύαι, γαίη δὲ ἐνὶ ταρχύσαντο
μυρόμενοι τὰ δὲ μῆλα μετὰ σφέας οἴγεν ἐκβούσσαν.

"Ενθα καὶ Ἀμπυκίδην αὐτῷ ἐνὶ ἥματι Μόψον
νηλειής ἐλε πότμος· ἀδευκέα δὲ οὐ φύγεν αἰσαν
μαντοσύναις· οὐ γάρ τις ἀποτροπή θανάτοιο.
κεῖτο δὲ ἐπὶ ψαμίθοισι μεσημβρινὸν ἥμαρ ἄλυ-
σκων

δεινὸς δόφις, νωθὴς μὲν ἐκῶν ἀλέκοντα χαλέψαι·
οὐδὲ ἀν ὑποτρέτσαντος ἐνωπαδὸς ἀΐξειν.

ἄλλα μὲν δὲ τὰ πρώτα μελάγχιμον ἵὸν ἐνείη
ζωόντων, δσα γαῖα φερέσβιος ἔμπνοα βόσκει,
οὐδὲ ὄπόσον πήχυιον ἐς Ἀίδα γίγνεται οὔμος,
οὐδὲ εἰ Παιήων, εἰ μοι θέμις ἀμφαδὸν εἰπεῖν,
φαρμάσσοι, δτε μοῦνον ἐνιχρύμψησιν ὀδοῦσιν.
εὗτε γὰρ ἴσθθεος Λιβύην ὑπερέπτατο Περσεὺς
Ιώρυμέων—καὶ γὰρ τὸ κάλεσκέ μν οὖνομα
μῆτηρ—

Γοργόνος ἀρτίτομον κεφαλὴν βασιλῆι κομίζων,
δσσαι κυανέου στάγεις αἴματος οὐδας ἵκοντο,
αἱ πᾶσαι κείνων ὄφίων γένος ἐβλάστησαν.
τῷ δὲ ἄκρην ἐπὶ ἄκανθαν ἐνεστηρίξατο Μόψος
λαιὸν ἐπιπροφέρων ταρσὸν ποδος· αὐτὰρ ο μέσσην

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κερκίδα καὶ μυῶντα, πέριξ ὁδύνησιν ἐλιχθεῖς,
σάρκα δακῶν ἔχύραξεν. ἀτὰρ Μῆδεια καὶ ἄλλαι
ἔτρεσαν ἀμφίπολοι· ὁ δὲ φοίνιον ἐλκος ἀφασσεν
θαρσαλέως, ἐνεκ' οὐ μν ὑπέρβιον ἄλγος ἔτειρεν.
σχέτλιος· ή τέ οἱ ἡδη ὑπὸ χροῦ δύετο κῶμα
λυσιμελές, πολλὴ δὲ κατ' ὁφθαλμῶν χέετ' ἀχλύς.
αὐτίκα δὲ κλίνας δαπέδῳ βεβαρητά γυνα
ψύχετ' ἀμηχανή· ἔταροι δὲ μν ἀμφαγέροντο
ἡρως τ' Λίσσονδης, ἀδινῆ περιθαμβέες ἄτη.
οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδὲ ἐπὶ τυτθὸν ἀποφθίμενός περ ἔμελλεν
κεῖσθαι ὑπ' ἡελίῳ. πύθεσκε γὰρ ἔνδοθι σάρκας
ἰδιοῦ φαρ, μυδῶσα δ' ἀπὸ χροδὸς ἔρρεε λάχητ.
αἵψα δὲ χαλκείησι βαθὺν τάφον ἔξελάχαιων
ἐσσυμένως μακέλησιν· ἐμοιρήσαντο δὲ χαίτας
αὐτοὶ ὅμῶς κοῦραι τε, νέκυν ἐλεεινὰ παθόντα
μυρόμενοι· τρίς δ' ἀμφὶ σὺν ἐντεσι διηγέντες
εὐ κτερέων ἰσχυντα, χυτὴν ἐπὶ γαῖαν ἔθεντο.

'Αλλ' ὅτε δὴ ρ' ἐπὶ νηὸς ἔβαν, πριήσοντος ἀίτεω
ἄμ πέλαγος νοτίοιο, πόρους τ' ἀπετεκμαίροντο
λίμνης ἐκπρομολεῖν Τριτωνίδης, οὐτινα μῆτιν
δὴν ἔχον, ἀφραδέως δὲ πανημέριοι φορέοντο.
ώς δὲ δράκων σκολιὴν εἰλεγμένος ἔρχεται οἷμον,
εὗτέ μν ὀξύτατον θύλπει οὐδας ἡελίοιο.
ροίζῃ δ' ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα κάρη στρέφει, ἐν δέ οἱ ὅσσε
σπινθιρύγεσσι πυρὸς ἐναλγυκια μαιμώοντι
λίμπεται, δῆφα μυχόνδε διὰ ρωχμοῖο δύηται·
ώς Ἀργὸ λίμνης στόμα ναύπορον ἔξερέοντα
ἀμφεπούλει δηναὶδην ἐπὶ χρόνον. αὐτίκα δ' Ὁρφεὺς
κέκλετ' Ἀπόλλωνος τρέποδα μέγαν ἔκτοθι νηὸς
δαίμοσιν ἐγγενέταις νοστῷ ἐπὶ μεῖλια θέσθαι.
καὶ τοι μὲν Φοίβου κτέρας ἴδρυον ἐν χθονὶ βάντες·

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τοῖσιν δὲ αἰξῆφε ἐναλίγκιος ἀντεβόλησεν
Τρίτων εὐρυθίης, γαῖης δὲ ἄνδρα βάλον ἀείρας
ζείνι ὑπριστήσσι προσχέτο, φώνησέν τε·

'Δέχθε, φίλοι· ἐπεὶ οὐ περιώσιον ἐγγυαλίξαι
ἐνθάδε νῦν πάρ' ἐμοὶ ξεινήιον ἀντομένοισιν.
εἰ δέ τι τῆσδε πόρους μαίεσθ' ἀλός, οἵτινες τε πολλὰ
ἄνθρωποι χατέουσιν ἐν ἀλλοδαπῇ περόωντες,
ἔξερέω. δὴ γάρ με πατήρ ἐπιστορα πόντου
Θήκη Ποσειδίων τοῦδ' ἔμμεναι. αὐτὰρ ἀνάσσων
παρραλίης, εἰ διὸ τιν' ἀκούετε νόσφιν ἔοντες
Εὐρύπυλον Λιβύη θηροτρόφῳ ἐγγεγαῶτα.'

'Ως ηῦδα· πρόφρων δὲ ὑπερέσχεθε βώλακι
χεῖρας

Εὐφῆμος, καὶ τοῖα παραβλήδην προσέειπεν

'Ἀπίδη¹ καὶ πέλαγος Μινωιον εἴ νύ που, ἥρως,
ἔξεδύης, ημερτὲς ἀνειρομένοισιν ἔνισπε.
δεῦρο γὰρ οὐκ ἰθέλοντες ἴκυνομεν, ἀλλὰ βαρείαις
χριμψαντες γαῖης ἐπὶ πείρασι τῆσδε Θυέλλῃς
νῆστα μεταχρονίην ἐκομίσσαμεν ἐς τόδε λίμνης
χεῦμα δι ιῆπείρου Βεβαρημένοι· οὐδέ τι ἔδμεν,
πῆ πλόος ἔξανέχει Πελοπηΐδα γαῖαν ἵκεσθαι.'

'Ως ἄρ' ἔφη ὁ δὲ χεῖρα τανύσσατο, δεῖξε δὲ
ἀπωθεν

φωνήσας πόντον τε καὶ ἀγχιβαθὸς στόμα λίμνης.
Κείνη μὲν πόντοιο διῆλυστις, ἔνθα μάλιστα
βίθος ἄκινητον μελαρεῖ· ἐκάτερθε δὲ λευκαὶ
ρηγμῖνες φρίσσουσι διαυγέες· οὐδὲ μεσηγγὺ
ρηγμῖνων στεωὴ τελέθει ὄδος ἐκτὸς ἐλίσσεται.
κέντο δὲ ὑπηέριον θείην Πελοπηΐδα γαῖαν
εἰσανέχει πέλαγος Κρήτης ὑπερ· ἀλλ' ἐπὶ χειρὸς

¹ Αττίλα a variant in scholia: Αττίλα MSS.

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δεξιτερῆς, λίμνηθεν ὅτ' εἰς ἄλλος οἰδμα βάλητε,
τόφρ' αὐτὴν παρὰ χέρσον ἐργυμένοις ιθύνεσθε,
ἐστ' ἀνάνω τείνησι· περιρρήδην δὲ ἔτέρωσε
κλινομένης χέρσοιο, τότε πλόος ὑμμιν ἀπήμων
ἀγκάνως τέτατ' ιθὺς ἀπὸ προύχοντος ιοῦσιν.
ἄλλ' ἵτε γηθόσυνοι, καμάτου δὲ μήτις ἀνὴ¹⁸⁵⁰
γηγνέσθω, νεότητι κεκασμένα γυῖα μογῆσαι.'

'Ισκεν ἐνφρούνεων· οἱ δὲ αἴψ' ἐπὶ νηὸς ἔβησαν
λίμνης ἐκπρομολεῖν λελημένοι εἰρεσίγοιν.
καὶ δὴ ἐπιπρονέοντο μεμαότες· αὐτὰρ ὁ τείως
Τρίτων ἀνθέμενος τρίποδα μέγαν, εἶσατο λίμνην
εἰσβαλνειν μετὰ δὲ οὗτις ἐσθρακεν, οἷον ἄφαντος
αὐτῷ σὺν τρίποδι σχεδὸν ἐπλετο. τοῖσι δὲ οἵνθη
θυμός, δὲ δὴ μακάρων τις ἐναίσιμος ἀντεβόλησεν.
καὶ μέν οἱ Λισονίδην μῆλον δὲ τι φέρτατον ἄλλων
ἴνωνγον ρέζαι καὶ ἐπευφημῆσαι ἐλόντα.
αἴψα δὲ διγένειος ἐσσυμένως ἐκρίνατο, καὶ μνὶέρας
σφάξει κατὰ πρύμνης, ἐπὶ δὲ ἐννεκεν εὐχωλῆσιν·¹⁸⁹⁰

'Δαιμον, δτις λίμνης ἐπὶ πείρασι τῆσδε ἐφαύνθη,
εἴτε σέγε 'Τρίτων', ἄλιον τέρας, εἴτε σε Φόρκυν,
ἢ Νηρῆα θύγατρες ἐπικλείοντος' ἀλοσύδναι,
ἴλαθι, καὶ νόστοιο τέλος θυμηδὲς δπαξε.'

'Η δέ, ἄμα δὲ εὐχωλῆσιν ἐς ὕδατα λαιμοτομίσας
ἴκε κατὰ πρύμνης· ὁ δὲ βένθεος ἐξεφαύνθη
τοῖος ἔαν, ολός περ ἐτίτυμος ἦν ίδεσθαι.
ώς δὲ ὅτ' ἀνήρ θοὸν ἵππον ἐπ' εύρεα κύκλον ἴγῶνος
στέλλῃ, ὄρεξάμενος λασίης εὐπειθέα χαλτῆς,
εἴθαρ ἐπιτροχάων, ὁ δὲ ἐπ' αὐχένι γαύρος ἀερθεὶς
ἴσπεται, ἀργινόσυντα δὲν στομάτεσσι χαλινὰ

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ἀμφὶς ὁδακτάζοντι παραβλῆδην κροτέονται·
 ὡς δγ' ἐπισχύμενος γλαφυρῆς ὄλεήιον Ἀργοῦς
 Τῇ ἄλλας προτέρωσε· δέμας δὲ οἱ ἐξ ὑπάτοιο
 κρίατος, ἀμφί τε ιώτα καὶ ἴξνας ἔστ' ἐπὶ ηδὸν
 ἀντεκρὺ μακάρεσσι φυὴν ἐκπαγλον ἕικτο·
 αὐτὰρ ὑπαὶ λαγόνων δέκραιρύ οἱ ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα
 κήτεος ὄλκαιη μηκύνετο· κβπτε δ' ἀκάνθαις
 ἄκρον ὑδωρ, αἵτε σκολοποῖς ἐπινειόθι κέντροις
 μῆντης ὡς κεράεσσιν ἐειδόμεναι διχώντο.

τόφρα δ' ἄγεν, τείως μιν ἐπιπροέηκε θαλάσση
 νισσομένην· δῦ δ' αἰψα μῆγαν βυθὸν οἱ δ' ὄμάδη-
 σαν

ἴρωες, τέρας αἰνὸν ἐν ὁφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδόντες.
 ἔνθα μὲν Ἀργῷς τε λιμὴν καὶ σύμματα ηδὸς
 ήδε Ποσειδάνιος ιδὲ Τρίτωνος ἔασιν
 βωμοί· ἐπεὶ κεῖν' ἡμαρ ἐπέσχεθον. αὐτὰρ ἐς ιῶ
 λαίφεσι πεπταμένοις αὐτὴν ἐπὶ δεξῖ ἔχοντες
 γαῖαν ἐρημαίην, πνοιῇ ζεφύρῳ θέεσκον.

ηρὶ δ' ἐπειτ' ἀγκῶνά θ' ὄμοῦ μυχάτην τε θύλασσαν
 κεκλιμένην ἀγκῶνος ὑπερ προυχούντος ἰδούτο.
 αὐτίκα δὲ ζέφυρος μὲν ἐλώφεεν, ἥλιθε δ' αὔρη
 ἀργεστᾶο ιότου· κεχάροντο δὲ θυμὸν ιώῃ.

ἡμος δ' ιέλιος μὲν ἔδυ, ἀνὰ δ' ἥλιθεν ἀστήρ
 αὐλιος, ὅστ' ἀνέπαυσεν οἰκυροὺς ἀροτῆρας.
 δὴ τότ' ἐπειτ' ἵνεμοιο κελαινῇ νυκτὶ λιπόντος
 ιστία λυσάμενοι περιμήκεα τε κλίμαντες

ιστόν, ἐνξέστησιν ἐπερρώντ' ἀλάτησιν
 παννύχιοι καὶ ἐπ' ἡμαρ, ἐπ' ἡματὶ δ' αὐτὶς ιοῦσαν
 νύχθ' ἐτέρηγ. ὑπέδεκτο δ' ἀπόπροθι παιπαλδεσσα
 Κάρπαθος· ἔνθεν δ' οἴγε περαιωσεσθαι ἐμελλον
 Κρήτην, ητ' ἄλλων ὑπερέπλετο εἰν ἄλλη νήσων.

1610

1620

1630

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Τοὺς δὲ Τάλως χάλκειος, ἀπὸ στιβαροῦ σκοπέλοιο

ρήγγυνύμενος πέτρας, εἰργε χθονὶ πείσματ' ὑπίψαι,
Δικταίην δρυοιο κατερχομένους ἐπιωγῆν. 1610
τὸν μὲν χαλκέης μελιτηγενέων ἀνθρώπων
ῥίζης λοιπὸν ἔοντα μετ' ἄνδρασιν ἡμιθέοισιν
Κύρωπη Κρονίδης νήσου πόρεν ἔμμεναι οὐρον,
τρὶς περὶ χαλκέοις Κρήτην ποσὶ δινεύοντα.
ἀλλ' ἥτοι τὸ μὲν ἄλλο δέμας καὶ γυῖα τέτυκτο
χάλκεος ήδ' ἄρρηκτος· ὑπαὶ δὲ οἱ ἕσκε τένοντος
σύριγξ αἵματόεσσα κατὰ σφυρόν· αὐτὰρ ὁ τίγνυε
λεπτὸς ὑμήν, ζωῆς, ἔχε, πειρατα καὶ θανάτοιο.
οἱ δέ, δύῃ μᾶλα περ δεδημένοι, αἷψ' ἀπὸ χέρσου
νῆσα περιδδείσαντες ἀνακρούεσκον ἐρετμοῖς. 1650
καὶ νῦ κ' ἐπισμυγερῶν Κρήτης ἐκὰς ἡέρβησαν,
ἄμφοτερον δίψη τε καὶ ἀλγεσι μοχθίζοντες,
εἰ μή σφιν Μήδεια λιαζομένοις ἀγόρευσεν

'Κέκλυτέ μεν. μούνη γὰρ δίομαι ὅμηι δαμίσσειν

ἄνδρα τὸν, δοτις δδ' ἔστι, καὶ εἰ παγχάλκεον ἵσχει
διν δέμας, ὀππότε μή οἱ ἐπ' ἀκάματος πέλοι αἰών.
ἀλλ' ἔχετ' αὐτοῦ νῆσα θελήμονες ἐκτὸς ἐρωΐς
πετράων, εἴως κεν ἐμοὶ εἰξειε δαμῆναι.'

'Οις ἄρ' ἔφη· καὶ τοὶ μὲν ὑπὲκ βελέων ἀρύσαντο
νῆσον ἐπ' ἐρετμοῖσιν, δεδοκημένοι ἥντινα ρέξει
μῆτιν ἀνωίστων· η δὲ πτύχα πορφυρέοιο
προσχομένη πέπλοιο παρειών ἐκάτερθεν
βίσατ· ἐπ' ἱεριόφιν χειρὸς δέ ἐχει μεμαρπῶς
Αἰσουίδης ἐκόμιζε διὰ κληῆδας ιοῦσαν.
ἔνθα δ' αἰοιδῆσιν μειδίσσετο, μέλπε δὲ Κῆρας
θυμοβόρους, 'Λίδαο θοὰς κύνας, αὖ περὶ πᾶσαν
1660
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ιέρα διπεύουσαι ἐπὶ ζωοῖσιν ἀγοντας.

τὰς γονναζομένη τρὶς μὲν παρεκέκλετ' ἀοιδαῖς,
τρὶς δὲ λιταῖς· θεμένη δὲ κακὸν νόον, ἔχθροποιοῖσιν
δημασι χαλκείοι Τάλω ἐμβῆγρεν ὁπωπάς.
λευγαλέον δ' ἐπὶ οἱ πρῖεν χόλον, ἐκ δὲ ἀίδηλα
δείκηλα προσαλλεν, ἐπιξίφελον κοτέουσα.

1670

Τεῦ πάτερ, οὐ μέγα δή μοι ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θάμβος ἄηται,
εἰ δὴ μὴ νούσοισι τυπῆσί τε λιγυρὸς δλεθρος
ἀντιάει, καὶ δῆ τις ἀπόπροθεν ἄμμε χαλέπτει.
ὡς ὅγε χαλκείος περ ἐών ὑπόειξε δαμῆναι
Μηδείης βρίμη πολυφαρμάκου. ἀν δε βαρείας
όχλιζων λάιγγας, ἐρυκέμεν δρμον ἰκέσθαι,
πετραίρ στόνυχι χρίμψε σφυρόν· ἐκ δέ οἱ ἵχωρ
τηκομένη ἵκελος μολίβῳ ρέεν· οὐδὲ ἔτι δηρὸν
εἰστήκει προβλῆτος ἐπειβεβαὸς σκοπέλοιο.
ἄλλ' ὡς τις τ' ἐν δρεσσι πελωρίῃ ὑψόθε πεύκη,
τήντε θοοῖς πελέκεσσιν ἔθ' ἡμιπλῆγα λιπόντες
ὑλοτόμοι δρυμοῖ κατῆλυθον· η δὲ ὑπὸ νυκτὶ¹⁶⁸⁰
ῥιπῆσιν μὲν πρῶτα τινάσσεται, ὕστερον αὖτε
πρυμνόθεν ἐξαγεῖσα κατήριπτεν ὡς ὅγε ποσσὶν
ἴκαμάτοις τείως μὲν ἐπισταδὸν ἥωρεῖτο,
ὕστερον αὐτ' ἀμενηνδες ἀπείρονι κάππεσε δούπῳ.
κεῖτο μὲν οὖν Κρήτη ἐνὶ δῆ κιέφας ηύλιζοντο
ἥρωες· μετὰ δὲ οὗγε νέον φαέθονταν ἐς ηῶ
ιρὸν Ἀθηναῖς Μινωΐδος ιδρύσαντο,
ὑδωρ τ' εἰσαφύσαντο καὶ εισέβαν, ὡς κεν ἐρετμοῖς
παμπράτιστα βάλοιεν ὑπὲρ Σαλμωνίδος ἄκρης.

1690

Λύτικα δὲ Κρηταῖον ὑπὲρ μέγα λαῖτμα θέοντας
νῦξ ἐφόβει, τίγντερ τε κατουλάδα κικλήσκουσιν·
νῦκτ' ὀλοὴν οὐκ ἀστρα δισχαγεν, οὐκ ἀμαρυγαῖ
μήνης· οὐρανόθεν δὲ μέλαν χάος, ηὲ τις ἄλλη

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS

ώρώρει σκοτίη μυχάτων ἀνιοῦσα βερέθρων.
αὐτὸς δ', εἴτ' Ἀΐδη, εἴθ' ὑδασιν ἐμφορέοντο,
ἥγειν οὐδὲ ὅσσον ἐπέτρεψαν δὲ θαλάσσην
νόστον, ἀμηχανέοντες, ὅπῃ φέροι. αὐτὰρ Ἰήσων
χεῖρας ἀνασχόμενος μεγάλη ὥπλη Φοῖβον ἀύτει,
ῥύσασθαι καλέων κατὰ δὲ ἔρρεεν ἀσχαλώντι
δάκρυα· πολλὰ δὲ Πυθοὶ ὑπέσχετο, πολλὰ δὲ

'Αμύκλαις,
πολλὰ δὲ ὁ Ὁρτυγίην ἀπερείσια δῶρα κομίσσειν.
Λιγυοῦντη, τύνη δὲ κατ' οὐρανοῦ ἵκεο πέτρας
ρίμφα Μελαγτίους ἀριήκοος, αἵτ' ἐνὶ πόντῳ
ἥνται δοιάων δὲ μεῆς ἐφύπερθεν δρούσας.
δεξιερὴ χρύσειον ἀνέσχεθες ὑψόθι τέξουν.

μιρμαρέην δὲ ἀπέλαμψε βιός περὶ πάντοθεν αἰγλην. 1710
τοῖς δέ τις Σποράδων βαὶη ἀπὸ τόφρ' ἐφαιώθη
νῆσος ἰδεῖν, δλῆγης Ἰππουρίδος ἄντια νησού,
ἐνθ' εὖνας ἐβάλοντο καὶ ἔσχεθον· αὐτίκα δὲ ἡώς
φέγγεν ἀνερχομένη· τοι δὲ ἀγλαδὺν Ἀπόλλωνι
ἀλοει ἐνὶ σκιερῷ τέμενος σκιόεντά τε βωμὸν
ποίεον, Λύγλητην μὲν ἐυσκόπου εἶνεκεν αἰγλῆς
Φοῖβον κεκλομένοις· Ἀνάφην δέ τε λιτσάνδα νῆσον
Ισκον, δ δὴ Φοῖβός μιν ἀτυχομένοις ἀνέφηνεν.

ἡέζουν δὲ ὅσσα περ ἀνδρες ἐρημαίη ἐνὶ ἡέζειν
ἄκτῃ ἐφοπλίσσειαν· δ δὴ σφεας ὅππότε δαλοῖς
ὑδωρ αἰθομένοισιν ἐπιλλείβοντας ἰδούτο
Μηδείης δμωαλ Φαεηκίδει, οὐκέτ' ἐπειτα
ἴσχειν ἐν στήθεσσι γέλω σθένον, οὐα θαμειὰς
αἱὲν ἐν Ἀλκινόῳ βοοκτασίᾳ ὄρόωσαι.
τὰς δὲ αἰσχροῖς ἥρωες ἐπεστοβέεσκον ἐπεσσιν
χλεύη γηδοσυνοις γλυκερὴ δὲ ἀνεδαιέτο τοῖσιν

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